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THE

CHINESE REPOSITORY.

VOL. X.—OCTOBER, 1841.—No. 10.

ART. I. *Two papers relating to the present position of affairs between the English and Chinese.* Written by Chinese, and translated by J. L. S.

BEFORE introducing the translation of these two papers, a few words must be said explanatory of the state of affairs both when they were written and at present. The Chinese, like the people of other countries, are apt to boast of great things; and their boastings are usually proportionate to their ignorance. A few years ago the ships of the imperial navy were, by very respectable men, declared to be invincible; the Imogene and Andromache did something to correct this opinion; and by subsequent events, it has been quite exploded. "Meet the imperial troops on shore, and though there be ten barbarians against one son of Han, the celestial forces *must* conquer; nay (said old governor Loo) even the very rocks must melt before the terrific splendor of our arms, at the dreadful thunder of our artillery." Yet on trial, the land forces have proved themselves to be no better than the naval. They have both failed utterly, always, everywhere. Since the fall of Amoy, on the 26th of August, an opinion has become prevalent, among the best informed Chinese in Canton, that it is vain to expect the naval and military forces of the emperor can match the English either by sea or on land. The odds—not in strength nor in courage, but in implements and in discipline—are too great to warrant any hope of success on the part of the Chinese. Prior to the fall of Amoy, the destruction of the forts at the Bogue, and the move on Canton, the Chinese to a man believed that their strongest fortifications were impregnable. Such was the opinion current, when the following papers were written, which two are fair specimens of the many that have been circulated.

Another baseless opinion is becoming prevalent in this neighborhood: it is that *the people armed will prove themselves invincible.* In captain Elliot's policy, it was a principle, that the people should be left unmolested and unharmed, and their good-will secured by every practicable means. They believed, so far as we know, that both their persons and their homes (the homes of the living and the dead) were inviolable. In this belief they have found that they were deceived. All along it had been maintained, that the *war* was being waged,—and was to be carried on,—only against the government.

Every care had been taken to make it so; and so it had been in a great degree. During the operations at Canton however—notwithstanding the precautions adopted by the leaders of the expedition—outrages were committed, by camp-followers, and boats' crews, if not by any others. These outrages—molesting the bodies of dead laid up in coffins, and other doings of which it is a shame even to speak—are the more to be deprecated, especially by British officers, because they have caused so much and such strong hostility among the people. It was bad feeling, produced in this way, that excited and drew out those 'soldiers of righteousness' who appeared in such great numbers, and so much annoyed the British troops, on the heights above Canton. The fury of the armed populace, on the second day of their appearance there, was checked by the local government, at the requisition of sir Hugh Gough. This, and the immediate withdrawal of his forces, conspired to produce in the minds of the people the opinion, above expressed, that being armed they are invincible. Ever since that time, this baseless opinion has been gaining strength and extending. Yihshan, having found that the troops from the other provinces were useless, has advised their return, and is now taking advantage of the bad feeling among the people, with a view evidently of arraying them against the foreign belligerents. This hostility on the part of the people, and this purpose of Yihshan to avail himself of it, were both seen in what was done a few weeks ago, when captain Nias proceeded up the river to Tae Sheih, or near to that village, where several boats loaded with stone were destroyed. The boats, it was supposed, were intended for blocking up the river, contrary to the stipulations made between the English and Chinese authorities, when the latter paid six millions and the former withdrew from Canton. Of course, it was only right that they should be destroyed. But in doing this, the Chinese say, some innocent people were lost, with their boats loaded with ballast intended for the shipping at Whampoa. By the inhabitants of Tae Sheih and the neighboring villages, these proceedings were looked upon as new outrages; and accordingly they sent away their wives and children and resolved to fight. "Why," said they, "did the authorities of Canton give six millions to Elliot? Why did they not give it to us, and we would have destroyed all the barbarians?" They feel that they have been wronged; and they know they are numerous, a hundred to one, or a thousand to one, against the foreigners; and they believe that their cause is just. "Let government enroll *us* and pay *us*, soldiers of righteousness, and we will guard the empire." What is to be the issue of all this, it is impossible to conjecture. Yihshan is evidently desirous of carrying on hostile operations; and if he finds that the people are ready to meet his wishes, another collision, we fear, must take place. To avoid an issue, so much to be deprecated, will require much wisdom and prudence on the part of the British authorities. Yihshan will be anxious to do what he has promised his master he intended to accomplish; but if he does this, a renewal of hostilities will be the sure consequence.

A single occurrence will illustrate the conduct of the camp-followers. A dozen or more of them having gone off on a ramble in a village, only six or seven returned. These endeavored to excite sympathy for their lost companions, and begged the officer in command to send out armed men to take vengeance on the villagers. But they were soon hushed and humbled by an order for their own flogging.

The taking off of a dead lady's little foot, to a barbarian might seem to be no very heinous act; but in the sight of a Chinese it is an unpardonable offense; and if the maimed lady chance to have living relatives of influence, its utmost will be exerted to avenge the insult.

No animosity exists among the Chinese more deadly than that caused by

such acts; and the preceding allusions have been made with the hope of preventing the like occurrences in future. We could have adduced other instances; but these are enough. We have endeavored to place the subject in its true light, and here we leave it without further comment.

No. 1.

Tang Shun, a graduated scholar, and others of the chief district, memorialize the provincial authorities, in relation to the loose and disorderly proceedings of the English barbarians. All our people cherish feelings of like enmity towards them, and unite in earnestly beseeching, that rigorous measures be adopted for their extermination, in order to accord with the general state of feeling, and to tranquilize the affairs of the maritime regions. Opinions respecting the advantageous and injurious state of things in these regions, the village gentry unitedly lay before their superiors, and when the just origin of important affairs are by the people thus brought to the notice of the said superiors, they will not refuse at once to attend to their reasonings. Now the English barbarians have precipitated rebellion, in order to effect their purposes, and this cannot be borne with upon any principle of reason; and our generals and troops having been wounded by them, is what really excites the indignation of both gods and men. They have brought their opium too, and for a long time have been poisoning and injuring our people; and still further, following the bent of their wolfish covetousness, they have forthwith taken forcible possession of our island (Hongkong).

Although formerly, in the time of the Ming dynasty, Macao was indeed loaned to the Portuguese barbarians, yet this was nothing more than receiving rent for houses which were just about sufficient for snails to live together in; and we have not yet heard that they have seized upon the land by deceiving the people, as hares are enticed into the cages which are constructed for them! But ye stupid and rebellious barbarians, publicly issue proclamations, and talk largely of attending to the litigations of the people, incoherently hoping for fees! You endeavor to conceal your injurious designs, but your wickedness is made palpably manifest. Having formerly exhibited, as in a mirror, your iniquities at Tinghae, it therefore becomes necessary that Hongkong should be defended against such results in future. The population of the whole seaboard being registered in the census, and the people occupying their own homes, it will be found as difficult to eject them, as it was at Choogei.* If per-

* Choogai is a district near Cochinchina, from which one of the emperors of the Han dynasty attempted to expel all the inhabitants for their uncontrolable sedition, but could not effect his purpose. The writer is under the impression

chance the English were to assemble together in their musquito-den (at Hongkong), thus spying about so near to the Bocca Tigris, they would by land and water employ both their curtains and nets; and how then would the people of this province be able to rest upon their beds? And truly for your lives may you cherish apprehension, for this is a correct view of the state of things, and is laid before you through upright intentions.

We, Shun and others, have long been read in the classics, and we thoroughly understand the great principles of right; and, cherishing for our villages the sincerest attachment, we do not loosen our hold upon them. All classes contemplate opposition and vengeance, and desire to devour the heads of the enemy, and with combined intentions of enmity wish to break the legs of these invaders.

We respectfully look up to their excellencies, the high imperial commissioner and the viceroy, to stand by the country in the development of her plans, and to afford their aid to the people in putting an end to calamities. We wait in hopes that the forces may be summoned together, and for the manifestation of the brilliant majesty of celestial vengeance, repressing rebellion, putting an end to violence, and yielding to the general wish of attacking and subjugating the enemy. Then shall we behold their power melt away like the snow, the affair will be as easly arranged as the catching of glow-worms, the cause of the righteous indignation of the literati and the people will be triumphant, and the maritime domains will possess the joy of widely extended peace. It is on these accounts that we are induced to appear before your excellencies.

Reply of the commandant to the preceding.

It appears that the village gentry, Tang Shun and others, have memorialized in relation to the English barbarians giving loose rein to disturbance, and have combined in earnest entreaty that the matter may be settled by rigorously proceeding to extermination. We perceive that you cherish the principles of reason and justice, and regard your families and your country as one interest; and that, by decided wrath and combined enmity, both literati and people exhibit the great principles of right. These rebel barbarians are indeed outlaws, and reports of their proceedings having gone up to the celestial ears, immense forces have now been summoned from several provinces, that with combined energies they may make thorough extermination. Only wait until the grand forces, like clouds assem-

that the English will attempt to expel all the natives from their homes on Hongkong. *Tr.*

ble together, and then it will not be difficult to capture the chiefs of these rebel barbarians, in order to demonstrate the celestial vengeance, and soothe the feelings of the people. Wait, therefore, until their excellencies the governor and lieutenant-governor issue their declaration.

The lieut.-governor's reply.

I, the lieut.-governor, have also seen the representation of the said graduate and others, who with upright feelings sincerely desire to mount the war-chariot, and with righteous courage to put the wheels in motion, so that with hearts of combined and deep-rooted enmity and wrath they may increase the determination for pure and perfect peace. If their disposition be thus, their praise is worthy of the highest commendation. The English rebels in every matter have been outrageously ambitious; and it is their advancing in their palpable rebellions, at which both gods and men unite in indignation, and which heaven and earth cannot bear. We respectfully look up for the clear illumination of his sacred majesty, who has delivered his imperial commands to Yihshan, the rebel-quelling general, and the assistant commissioners and high ministers, to proceed to Canton to arrange affairs. Upon the day that the grand army, like clouds shall assemble, the insignificant and disgraceful force of the enemy will be mowed down and exterminated; for, by making a thorough charge and an extended line of attack, we may with rigorous vengeance make an entire end of them. Then may we behold the maritime regions enjoying peace and quietness.

I, the lieut.-governor, desire with the said graduated gentlemen to unite in listening to the songs of victory.

No. 2.

Now, of the wealthiest nations beneath the heavens, there are none comparable to the Central Land; and, of the most eminent of men, there are none like our own literati; and if we speak of the manners of the outside barbarians, they are not to be compared to us. But the detested English rebels, during a year past, have by their troops been entailing troubles upon our country, and every man throughout the empire cannot but gnash his teeth with vengeance, and heartily desire, entirely to exterminate the said horde. Then will cease their just indignation. There are, however, certain parties, who, void of understanding, and scheming after heavy gains, disregard father, mother, wife and children, and aid the vicious to do wickedly. These should be regarded with extreme pity, and at the same time with intensest indignation: even birds and beasts are divided into their kinds, and why still more may it not be so with men!

Really the virtue of our sacred lord pervades every realm, and reaches all their inhabitants, who unitedly look up to him; but now, for once, there are those who reject and separate themselves from their prince and relations, and personally follow the rebel insurgents. Verily these do not differ from the brute creation. And, moreover, the English are developing innumerable vicious schemes, seducing and leading astray in every direction, falsely calling for men to proceed on board their ships, to be hired in discharging cargo; but really with no other desire than to use our flowery people in aiding them in their hostility—thus joining mutual friends in enmity. Formerly, there were many who coveted their (the English) wealth, and under mistaken ideas entered their ships, when their snare was made plainly manifest. At present, this is still carried on to a limited extent, and it is decidedly necessary for you to attend to the purposes, for which you are required to be sent. Perhaps they may wish to instruct you in the use of musketry, down in the holds of their ships of war; or they may cut off your tails, and make you their soldiers; perhaps they may wish you to change your dress and become traitorous spies for them, or perhaps, they may brand you on the face with their mark. Or, perhaps, they may dress you up in barbarian clothes, in order to make slaves of you, and now and then you will become remiss, when forthwith they will inflict upon you the punishment of the lash, and your distress and difficulties will be unspeakably intense.

On a former occasion, I myself was taken in by their false pretentions; but, becoming aware of their vicious practices, I after several days absconded by water and returned, fortunately escaping with my life. I perceived that many have been seduced into their ships, and my heart cannot really bear this, and I therefore specially issue this my fragment of a speech, in order to warn all good people. Let those who have at present entered the said ships, as workmen, become deeply sensible of their situation and return. If there are those, who, aware of their poverty, covet English wealth, and with ardent hearts desire to go, why do you not change your intentions and enter our army, in order to requite your country; and then, becoming victorious, you can reflect glory upon your ancestors; and should you perish, then would your fame be handed down to posterity. Would not this be praiseworthy! Ye gentle people of our most honorable and exhalted nation, how can ye be thus stupid! If you adhere to your blind pertinacity, repentance will erelong be too late! My representation of the state of affairs is destitute of falsehood, and sin-

cerely concerned for the welfare of all you good people, do I now lay the matter before you.

Note. No. 1, it will perceived, is a petition. It is in private circulation, and the original is remarkable for the high classic style in which it is written. No. 2, is a well written paper, though in style is much less classic than No. 1. It is posted on the walls as a kind of public admonitory declaration, a custom by no means unusual among the Chinese. *Tr.*

ART. II. *Bengal governmental notifications, being extracts of dispatches to the right honorable the earl of Auckland,* G. C. B., *governor general, &c., &c., from sir Hugh Gough, and sir Le Fleming Senhouse, respecting operation before Canton.*

To the right honorable the earl of Auckland, G. C. B., governor-general, &c.

Head quarters, ship Marrion, Canton river, proceeding to Hongkong, June 3d, 1841. My Lord—

1. My letter of the 18th from Hongkong will have made your lordship aware of temporary abandonment of the movement on Amoy, in order to resume active operations against Canton, consequent upon the constant arrival and concentration of large forces from the several provinces, and other demonstrations indicative of an interruption to our friendly intercourse with the provincial government.

2. From the judicious and unwearied exertions of sir Le Fleming Senhouse, the senior naval officer, the fleet of men-of-war and transports was prepared to sail on the 18th, but in consequence of light and variable winds, the whole did not get under weigh until the 19th. H. M. S. *Blenheim* took up her position within six miles of Canton in the Macao passage on the 21st ult., but the whole of the force was not assembled until the morning of the 23d, when I proceeded with sir Le Fleming Senhouse to the vicinity of the suburbs of the city, for the double object of meeting H. M. plenipotentiary and ascertaining as far as possible the extent of the enemy's preparations.

3. It being the anxious wish both of sir Le Fleming Senhouse and myself to commence active operations on so auspicious an epoch as the anniversary of the birth of our sovereign, every exertion was made, and the troops were placed by 2 P. M. on that day in various craft, procured during the previous day and night by the great exertions of her royal navy.

4. From all the sources, from which I had been enabled to collect information, or rather from the conjectures of persons who have long resided in China, (for no European had been permited to see the country above the factories, and the Chinese would give no information), I was induced to decide on making my principal point of debarkation to the northwest of the city, while another column was to take possession of the factories, drawing the attention of the enemy to that quarter, and at the same time to co-operate with the naval force which was to attack the river defenses, in order to silence numerous new works recently erected by the Chinese

along the whole southern face of the city. A most spirited and judicious reconnoissance made by captain Belcher, of H. M. S. Sulphur, the previous evening, established the practicability of effecting a landing at the point I had selected.

5. Every arrangement having been completed by two o'clock, and the boats and other carft placed in tow of the steamers, the force moved to the point of attack, as follows:

Right column, to attack and hold the factories, in tow of the Atalanta, consisting of her majesty's 26th regiment, as per margin, an officer and 20 rank and file of the Madras artillery, with one 6 pounder and one 5½ inch mortar and 30 sappers, with an officer of engineers, under major Pratt, of H. M. 26th.

Officers, other ranks.	
15	294

Left column—towed by the Nemesis, in four brigades, to move left in front.

		Officers,	other ranks.
4th, (left) brigade, under lieut.-colonel Morris, 49th regiment.	H. M. 49th, commanded by major Stephens, . .	28	273
	37th Madras N. I., capt. Duff,	11	219
	One company Bengal Volunteers, captain Mee, . .	1	114
3d, (artillery) brigade, under captain Knowles R. A.	Royal artillery, lieut. Spencer,	2	33
	Madras artillery including gun Lascars, captain Anstruther,	10	231
	Sappers and miners, capt. Cotton,	4	137

Ordnance. Four 12 pounder howitzers. Four 9 pounder field guns. Two 6 pounder field guns. Three 5½ mortars. Fifteen — two 32 pounder rockets.

2d naval brigade, under captain Bourchier, H. M. ship Blonde.	1st naval battalion, captain Maitland, H. M. ship Wellesley	11	172
	2d naval battolion, commander Barlow, H. M. Ship Nimrod.	16	231
1st (right) brigade, reserve, under major-general Burrell.	Royal marines capt. Ellis	9	372
	18th Royal Irish, lt.-colonel Adams	25	494

6. The right column reached its point of attack before 5 P. M., and took possession of the factories, when major Pratt made the necessary arrangements for strengthening his post, holding his men ready for offensive or defensive operations.

7. The left column, towed by the Nemesis, from the difficulties of the passage with such a fleet of craft as she had in tow, did not reach the Sulphur until dark, which vessel captain Belcher had judiciously anchored close to the village of Tsing-hae, the point of debarkation, about five miles by the river line above the factories. I could therefore only land the 49th regiment, with which corps I made a reconnoissance to some distance, meeting a few straggling parties of the enemy. After placing the picquets, the corps fell back on the village of Tsinghae to protect and cover the landing of the guns, which was effected during the night, by the zealous efforts of the artillery. The following morning the remainder of the column landed, and the whole proceeded soon after daylight.

8. The heights to the north of Canton, crowned by four strong forts, and the city walls which run over the southern extremity of these heights, including one elevated point, appeared to be about three miles and a half distant; the intermediate ground, undulating much, and intersected by hollows under wet paddy cultivation, enabled me to take up successive positions, until we approached within range of the forts on the heights and the northern face of the city walls. I had to wait here some time, placing the men under cover, to bring up the rocket battery and artillery

9. I have already informed your lordship, that I was totally unacquainted with the country which I had to pass over, the amount of the enemy's force, or the difficulties that might present themselves at every step; but I had the proud consciousness of feeling that your lordship had placed under me a band, whom no disparity of numbers could dishearten, and no difficulty could check. They nobly realized, by their steadiness under fire, their disciplined advance, and their animated rush, my warmest anticipations.

10. Having at 8 o'clock got up the rocket battery, with two 5½ inch mortars, two 12 pounder howitzers and two 9 pounder guns, a well directed fire was kept up on the two western forts, which had much annoyed us by a heavy fire, I now made the disposition for attack in echelon of columns from the left, and directed the 49th regiment to carry a hill on the left of the nearest eastern fort, supported by the 37th Madras native infantry and Bengal Volunteers, under lieut.-colonel Morris of the 49th regiment. The 18th Royal Irish, supported by the royal marines, under major-general Burrell, I directed to carry a hill to their front, which was strongly occupied and flanked the approach to the fort just mentioned. This movement was to cut off the communication between the eastern forts, and cover the advance of the 19th in their attack and storm of the nearest. Major-general Burrell had directions to push on and take the principal square fort, when the 49th made their rush. Simultaneous with these attacks, the brigade of seamen was to carry the two western forts, covered by a concentrated fire from the whole of the guns and rockets.

11. During the whole of the advance, my right had been threatened by a large body of the enemy which debouched from the western suburbs, and just as I was about to commence the attack a report was made, that heavy columns were advancing on the right, I was therefore compelled to detach the marines under captain Ellis, to support the brigade of seamen, and to cover my right and rear.

12. At about ½ past 9 o'clock, the advance was sounded, and it has seldom fallen to my lot to witness a more soldier-like and steady advance, or a more animated attack. Every individual, native as well as European, steadily and gallantly did his duty. The 18th and 49th were emulous which should first reach their appointed goals; but, under the impulse of this feeling they did not lose sight of that discipline which could alone insure success. The advance of the 37th M. N. I., and Bengal Volunteers in support, was equally praiseworthy.

13. The result of this combined movement was, that the two forts were captured with comparatively small loss, and that, in little more than half an hour after the order to advance was given, the British troops looked down on Canton within 100 paces of its walls.

14. The well directed fire of the artillery in the centre was highly creditable, and did great execution.

15. In coöperation with these attacks, I witnessed with no ordinary gratification the noble rush of the brigade of seamen under their gallant leader, captain Bourchier, exposed to a heavy fire from the whole of the northwestern rampart. This right attack was equally successful, and here also the British standard proudly waved on the two western forts while the British tars looked down upon the northwestern face of the city and its suburb.

16. During the great part of the day, a very spirited fire from heavy pieces of ordnance, ginjals and matchlocks, was kept up on the different columns, occupying the heights and forts.

17. A strongly entrenched camp of considerable extent, occupied apparently by about four thousand men, lay to the northeast of the city upon rising ground separated by a tract of paddy land from the base of the heights. Frequent attacks were made upon my left by bodies sent from this encampment, but were as frequently repulsed by the 49th. This, however, exposed the men to a heavy fire from the walls of the city.

18. About 2 o'clock, perceiving that officers of consequence were joining this force from the city, and had occupied a village in rear of my left, I directed the 49th to dislodge them. This was instantly effected in the same spirited manner that had marked every movement of this gallant corps. About 3 o'clock, it was evident that some officer of high rank had reached the encampment, (I have since understood that it was, Yang, the Tartar general) and that preparations were making for a fresh attack. I ordered down the 18th, therefore, with one company of the royal marines to reinforce the 49th, and directed major-general Burrell to assume the command, to repel the projected attack and instantly to follow up the enemy across a narrow causeway, the only approach, and take and destroy the encampment. This duty was well and gallantly performed, but I regret to say with rather severe loss from the difficulty of approach, exposed to a heavy fire from the guns and ginjals on the northeast face of the city wall. The enemy were driven at all points and fled across the country; the encampment was burnt, the magazines, of which there were several, blown up, and the permanent buildings of considerable extent set on fire. I had as much pleasure in witnessing, as I have in recording, my approval of the spirited conduct of captain Grattan, who commanded the two leading companies of the 18th, across the causeway. These companies were closely followed by the 49th, the remainder of the 18th and company of royal marines, who passed along a bank of the paddy field to their left. The enemy not appearing inclined to move out of the town to support this point, I directed the force to return to the heights.

19. Having reconnoitred the walls and gates, I decided on taking the city by assault, or rather upon taking a strong fortified height of considerable extent within the city wall, before the panic ceased, but the hill in our rear being peculiarly rugged, and its base difficult of approach on account of the narrowness of the path between the wet paddy fields, I had only been enabled to get up a very few of the lightest pieces of ordnance, and a small proportion of ammunition. I therefore deemed it right to await the arrival of this necessary arm to make the assault.

20. The following morning, the 26th, at 10 o'clock, a flag of truce was hoisted on the walls, when I deputed Mr. Thom (whom captain Elliot had sent to me as interpreter,) to ascertain the cause. An officer stated that they wished for peace. I had it explained that, as general commanding the British, I would treat with none but the general commanding the Chinese troops—that we came before Canton much against the wishes of the British nation, but that repeated insults and breaches of faith had compelled us to make the present movement, and that I would cease from hostilities for two hours to enable their general to meet me and sir Le Fleming Shenhouse, who kindly accompanied me throughout the whole operations, and to whose judicious arrangements and unceasing exertions for the furtherance of the united services (and I am proud to say they are united in hand and heart,) I cannot too strongly express my sense of obligation. I fur-

ther explained, that captain Elliot, H. M. plenipotentiary, was with the advanced squadron to the south of the city, and that if I did not receive a communication from him, or had not a sarisfactory interview with the general, I should, at the termination of the two hours, order the white flag to be struck.

21. As the general did not make his appearance, althongh numerous messages were received between this time (about noon) and 4 P. M., I hauled down the white flag. The enemy however did not, which was rather convenient, as it enabled me to get up my guns and ammunition, without exposing my men to fire.

22. During the night of the 26th, everything was prepared on our side, with the exception of one 12 pounder howitzer, the carriage of which had been disabled, the guns, by the indefatigable exertion of the officers and men of the royal artillery and Madras artillery and sappers, were placed in position. All was ready, and the necessary orders were given for opening the batteries at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 27th, and for the assault at 8, in 4 columns.

23. The right column, composed of the royal marines under captain Ellis, had directions to pass through a deserted village to the right of the north gate, to blow the gate open with powder bags if possible, and if not, to escalade a circular work thrown up as a second defense to that gate.

24. The second column on the right, consisting of the brigade of seamen, under captain Bourchier, was directed to make the assault by escalade on the opposite side of the circular defense, where the wall appeared comparatively low, covered by a heavy fire of musketry from the hill within pistol shot of the walls. This column would have been exposed only to the fire of a few flanking guns, which I calculated would have been kept under by the fire of the covering party.

25. The 18th Royal Irish, under lieutenant-colonel Adams, were ordered to advance from the rear of a hill close to the five storied pagoda, and to escalade the walls behind this pagoda, (which was not flanked except by one gun) although they were high, from 28 to 30 feet, but I hoped by the concentrated fire of the guns to have reduced an exceedingly high and apparently slight parapet. The escalade of this corps was to be covered by the Bengal Volunteers and a company of the 37th M. N. I.

26. The left assault was to be made by the 49th, under lieut.-colonel Morris. This corps was directed to escalade by a bastion directly in front of and commanded by the principal fort in our possession, called by the Chinese Yung-Kang-tai, the fire of musketry from which would have prevented the enemy from making use of their guns. To strengthen this attack, two companies of the 37th M. N. I. were to occupy the heights and keep up a rapid fire upon the wall.

27. The ground was peculiarly favorable for these several attacks, and for the effective fire of the covering parties, without a chance of injuring the assailants. The heights which we occupied are from 90 to 250 paces from the city wall, with a precipitous glen intervening. On making a lodgement on the walls, each column was to communicate with and support that on its inner flank, and when united, to make a rush for the fortified hill within the walls, on which the artillery was directed to paly from the moment the advance was sounded. I directed captain Knowles to ascertain, as far as practicable, by the fire of heavy rockets and shells, whether it was mined, which alone I apprehended—the Chinese, usually forming their mines so as to make them liable to explosion by such means.

28. The flags of truce still appeared upon the walls at daylight on the 27th,

and at a quarter past six o'clock I was on the point of sending the interpreter to explain, that I could not respect such a display, after my flag had been taken down, and should at once resume hostilities. At this moment, an officer of the royal navy, who had been traveling all night, having missed his way, handed me the accompanying letter from H. M.'s plenipotentiary. Whatever might be my sentiments, my duty was to acquiesce—the attack, which was to have commenced in 45 minutes, was countermanded, and the feelings of the Chinese were spared. Of the policy of the measures, I do not consider myself a competent judge: but I say feelings, as I would have been responsible that Canton should be equally spared, with exception of its defenses, and that not a soldier should have entered the town further than the fortified heights within its walls.

29. At 10 o'clock, Yang, the Tartar general, requested a conference, when sir Le Fleming Senhouse accompanied me, and a long and uninteresting parley ensued, in which I explained that H. M. plenipotentiary, having resumed negotiations with the local authorities, I should await a further communication from him. At 12 o'clock, capt. Elliot arrived in camp, and all further active opeartions ceased.

30. The following day at 12 o'clock, in a conference with the Kwangchow foo, under the walls, every arrangement was made for the evacuation of the city, by as large a portion of the Tartar troops as could be got ready, and I permitted an officer of rank of pass through my lines to procure quarters for them. I was now given to understand that the force amounted at 45,000 men from other provinces, exclusive of the troops belonging to the Kwangtung province. At the request of captain Elliot, I acquiesed in the former passing out of the northeast gate to the left of my position, and permitted them to carry away their arms and baggage, on condition that no banner should be displayed or music sounded.

31. About 12 o'clock, the following day, I perceived numbers of men, apparently irregulars, and armed for the most part with long spears, shields and swords, collecting upon the heights three or four miles to my rear. As they continued rapidly to increase, detaching bodies to their front, I directed general Burrell to take charge of our position, and hold every man ready in case a sortie or other act of treachery under cover of a flag of truce should be intended; and I advanced with a wing of the 26th, which corps I had withdrawn two days previously from the factories (three companies of the 49th, the 37th Madras N. I., and the company of Bengal Volunteers, supported by the royal marines. The two large corps I kept in reserve, ready to return and act on the flank, should an attack be made on our position from the town. When I descended the heights about 4000 men appeared in my front. I directed the wing of the 26th, under major Pratt, supported by the 37th Madras N. I. to advance and drive them from rather a strong position they had taken up behind an embankment, along the bed of a stream. This duty the 26th and 37th performed most creditably, and as the Chinese made a rally at what appeared to be a military post in my front, I directed that it should be destroyed, which was instantly effected by the 26th, and a magazine, unexpectedly found in the village, blown up. These duties having been performed without the loss of a man, the Chinese throwing away their spears and flying the moment a fire was open upon them, I directed the 49th, royal marines, and Bengal Volunteers to fall back on our position, and remain with the wing of the 26th and 37th Madras N. I., (about 250 men) to watch the movement of the Chinese, who had retreated to a range of heights in my front, having no banners,

and apparently but few matchlocks amongst them. Within two hours, however, from 7000 to 8000 men had collected and displayed numerous banners. When I first moved, I had ordered captain Knowles, of the royal artilliery, to bring out a few rockets, but our advance was so rapid that he did not get them up, until the repulse of the first body.

32. At this moment, the heat of the sun was hardly supportable, and both officers and men were greatly exhausted. I must here state, and with sincere sorrow, that major Becher, deputy quarter master general, a most estimable and willing officer, whose service throughout the previous operations were as creditable to him, as they were satisfactory to me, fell by my side from over-exertion, and expired within a few minutes. My aid-de-camp captain Gough, was also alarmingly unwell from the same cause, and I ordered him back to camp, when the enemy were repulsed, but hearing that the Chinese were again assembling, he returned, and meeting the Bengal Volunteers, very judiciously brought them back.

33. The Chinese having advanced in great force, some rockets were fired at them, but although thrown with great precision, appeared to have little effect, and as the approach of a thunder storm was evident, I became anxious, before it broke, to disperse this assemblage, whose approach bespoke more determination than I had previously witnessed. I ordered major Pratt to attack a large body who were advancing through the paddy fields on his left, and to clear the hills to his front. Capt. Duff, with the 37th Madras N. I. supported by the Bengal Volunteers under captain Mee, I ordered to advance direct to his front and dislodge a body, which had reöccupied the post, that we had previously burned, and then push forward and clear the hills to his front. I witnessed with much satisfaction the spirited manner in which these officers executed my orders, and the enemy were driven in at all points. The right of the 37th being threatened by a military post at the foot of the hills to our right, the Bengal Volunteers dispersed the occupants. This however separated them from the 37th Madras N. I., and perceiving that this latter corps was advancing further than I intended, I ordered captain Ommaney, (of the 3d Madras light cavalry, who with lieutenant Mackenzie of H. M. 90th regiment, accompanied me as amateurs,—and both were most zealous and useful in conveying my orders) to direct the Bengal Volunteers to move up to its support. Captain Duff meanwhile, to open his communication with the 26th on his left, had detached a company under lieut. Hadfield for that purpose.

34. The thunder storm was now most awful, and finding that as our men advanced, the Chinese retired, I considered that it would be injudicious to follow them further, and directed the whole to fall back. The rain continued to fall in torrents, and most of the fire locks had got wet, at one time the 26th had been unable to fire a single musket, this emboldened the Chinese, who, in many instances, attacked our men hand to hand, and the 26th had frequently to charge bodies that advanced close to them.

35. As the Chinese, even in this mode of warfare, could make no impression, they retreated, and the 26th and 37th Madras N. I. and Bengal Volunteers fell back. Understanding from captain Duff that his detached company was with the 26th I directed the whole, after a short halt, to return to our position, and was exceedingly annoyed on the force concentrating, to find the detached company, under lieut. Hadfield, had never joined the 26th, I immediately ordered two companies of marines with the percussion locks to return with captain Duff to the

scene of this day's contest. It gives me no ordinary gratification to say that a little after dark, they found lieut. Hadfield with his gallant company in square surrounded by some thousand Chinese, who, as the 37th's firelocks would not go off, had approached close to them. The sepoys, I am proud to say, in this critical situation, nobly upheld the high character of the native army, by unshrinking discipline and cheerful obedience, and I feel that the expression of my best thanks is due to lieut. Hadfield and to lieut. Deverenx, and ensign Barkeley, who zealously supported him during this trying scene. The last named officer, I regret to say, was severely wounded. The marines, with captain Duff, fired a couple of vollies into this crowd, which instantly dispersed them with great loss.

36. At daylight the next morning I felt myself called upon to send into the city and inform the Kwangchow foo, that if, under existing circumstances, a similar insult was offered or any demonstration made, indicative of hostile interruption to the negotiations pending under a flag of truce for the evacuation of the city by the Chinese troops and a ransom of its deliverance, I would at once haul down the white flag and resume hostilities. At 12 o'clock, captain Elliot joined me, and a communication was received that the Kwangchow foo would meet us under the walls. Previous to his arrival, vast numbers of Chinese appeared on the hills, which during the early part of the morning had been clear. Guns and ginjalls were fired in all directions, various banners displayed, and large parties thrown out in advance. About 7500 Tartar troops had marched out of the city that morning, and were still moving, with their arms, but, as stipulated, without music or banners. I felt some doubt whether treachery was not contemplated, and I therefore made such a disposition of our troops, as to ensure its defeat. By 2 o'clock from 12,000 to 15,000 men, evidently the same description of force, that we had met the preceding day, had assembled on the same heights.

37. The Kwangchow foo now arrived, and it became evident, and he was perfectly in my power, that no combination existed between the troops in the town or these marching out, and the assemblage in my rear. I therefore ordered the wing of the 26th, the other wing had been left at Tsinghae, to keep up the communication with the rear, and a wing of the 49th with the 37th M. N. I. and the royal marines to be prepared to disperse the assailants. On joining the Kwangchow foo, and explaining my determination to put my threat in force if the enemy advanced, he assured me that this hostile movement was without the knowledge, and against the wishes, of the Chinese authorities; that there were no officers with this militia in our rear, that it had assembled to protect the villages in the plain, and that he would instantly send off a officer of rank (his own assistant) with orders for its immediate dispersion, if I would depute an officer to accompany him.

38. Capt. Moore, of the 34th Bengal N. I. deputy-judge advocate general, volunteered this hazardous duty. This officer had accompanied me as one of my personal staff throughout all the operations, and he and major Wilson, pay master to the expedition, who kindly volunteered to act in the same capacity, had by their zealous service been most useful to me in a country, where all my orders were to be conveyed by officers on foot through an intricate line of communication. Capt. Moore was quite successful, as the whole body instantly retreated and entirely dispersed as soon as he and the Chinese officer had made known to the leaders the object of their coming.

39. Finding that five millions of dollars had been paid and that H. M. plenipotentiary was perfectly satisfied with the security for payment of the remaining million for the ransom of Canton, that upwards of 14,500 Tartar troops had marched out of the town under the terms of the treaty without colors or banners flying, or music beating, that 3,000 had gone by water, and that the remainder were prepared to follow, when carriage was provided, I acceded to the wish of H. M. plenipotentiary to embark the troops, the Chinese furnishing me with 800 coolies to convey my guns and ammunition. These coolies being furnished soon after daylight on the 1st instant, I sent all the guns and stores to the rear covered by the 26th, royal marines, 37th M. N. I. and Bengal Volunteers, and at 12 o'clock the British flag was lowered in the four forts, and the troops and brigade of seamen marched out and returned to Tsinghae.

40. By the excellent arrangements and under the active superintendence of capt. Bourchier of H. M. ship Bonde, and captain Maitland of H. M. ship Wellesley, the whole were reëmbarked by 3 o'clock, without leaving a man of the army or navy or a camp-follower behind, and under tow of the Nemesis, reached their respective transports that night.

41. I have now, my lord, detailed, I fear at too great length, the occurrences of eight days before Canton. I might have been very brief, perfect success attending every operation—but by a mere statement of the leading facts, I should not have done justice to the discipline of the small but gallant band, whom it was my good fortune to command, and whose devotedness was worthy of a better foe.

42. I have not touched upon the brilliant conduct of the royal navy in their attacks and various operations to the south of the city, as these will be detailed by their own chief, to whom, as I have said, I cannot too strongly express my obligations.

43. In a body, where all have done their duty nobly and zealously, it would be invidious to particularize: I will however entreat your lordship's favorable notice of the commanding officers of brigades and corps, from whom I have received the most able assistance, and to whom my best thanks are due. To major-general Burrell commanding the right brigade, who was zealously supported by lieut. colonel Adams, commanding 18th Royal Irish, and capt. Ellis, commanding the marine battalion, to capt. Bourchier of H. M. ship Blonde, commanding the brigade of seamen, supported most ably by capt. Maitland of H. M. ship Wellesley, and capt. Barlow H. M ship Nimrod, to lieut.-col. Morris, commanding the left brigade, whose good fortune it was first to carry the heights and place the colors of the 49th in the first fort taken, gallantly seconded by major Stephens, who commanded the 49th in the first operation, and major Blyth, who commanded that corps during the latter part of the day—capt. Duff commanding 37th M. N. I. and capt. Mee, commanding the Bengal Volunteers.

To major Pratt, commanding H. M. 26th regiment. This corps, though not at first much engaged from the nature of its position at the factories, proved on the 30th, by its spirited and steady conduct, which nothing could exceed, how valuable its services would have been throughout.

To capt. Knowles of the royal artillery, senior officer of that arm, my best thanks are due for his valuable services. Lieut. the honble. R. C. Spenser, with the detachment of royal artillery well supported the high character of that distinguished corps. The zeal of capt. Anstruther, commanding the Madras artil-

lery, was indefatigable, as were the efforts of every individual of that valuable body in bringing up the guns and ammuniton.

To captain Cotton, field engineer, I feel under the greatest obligations, and I experienced the most ready support from every officer under him. Of one of them, lieut. Rundall, I regret to say, that I shall probably lose the services for some time, in consequence of a severe wound. The useful labors of the sappers called for my best thanks; they were cheerfully prepared to place the ladders for the escalade.

I feel greatly obliged to all the general staff—all accompanied me on shore, and to their indefatigable attention in conveying orders on foot, at times to a considerable distance, I was much indebted. To lieut. col. Mountain, deputy adjutant, my best thanks are due for his unwearied exertions and valuable services not only upon the present, but upon every occasion. The exertions of major Hawkins, deputy commissary general, were unceasing, and by his judicious arrangements (and those of his assistant,) the troops were amply supplied. The excellent arrangements by Dr. Grant, the officiating superintending surgeon, and medical staff of corps, call also for my acknowledgment. I beg to bring to your lordship's particular notice my aid-de-camp, captain Gough, of the 3d light dragoons, from whom I have upon this, as upon every occasion, received the most active and unremitting assistance.

44. Having now conveyed my approval of the conduct of the commanding officers of brigades and corps, and the heads of departments, permit me to draw your lordship's special attention to the praiseworthy conduct of the sailors under my command, which in my mind does them the highest credit. During the eight days this force was on shore, (and many of the corps were unavoidably placed in situations where samshu was abundant,) but two instances of drunkenness occurred: and I deem it but justice here to mention a strong fact. The soldiers of the 49th, finding a quantity of samshu in the village they had so gallantly taken, without order or previous knowledge of their officer, brought the jars containing this pernicious liquor, and broke them in front of their corps, without the occurrence of a single case of intoxication.

45. This dispatch will be presented by captain Grattan, whose conduct I have already mentioned to your lordship, and whom I have selected for this duty alone on account of that conduct. He is a most intelligent officer, and will be able to give your lordship any further information. I have the honor to be, &c.

Hugh Gough, major-general, commanding expeditionary force.

P. S. It is with deep regret that I have to mention the loss of lieutenant Fox, of H. M. S. Nimrod, a most promissing young officer attached to captain Barlow's battalion of seamen, who fell at the storm of the western forts. Mr. Walter Kendall, mate of the same ship, a very deserving officer, lost his leg, I am sorry to add, at the same time.

I have the honor to forward a return of the killed and wounded, and a list of ordnance captured. Of the killed and wouned on the enemy's side, it is difficult to form a correct estimate; but the Kwangchow foo acknowledged to me that of the Tartar troops, 500 had been killed, and 1,500 wounded on the 25th May—and I conceive that the killed and wounded on the Chinese side, upon the 30th, and in the different attacks made upon my flanks and line of communication, must have been double those numbers.

Extracts from the dispatches of sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, &c., &c., dated June 2d 1841, and addressed to commodore, sir J. J. Gordon Bremer.

I closed my former letter with the details of our proceedings up to the moment the expedition was about to leave Hongkong for Canton. I have now the gratification to enter upon the details of a succession of operations, highly honorable I trust to her majesty's arms, and by which the large and populous city of Canton has been laid in complete submission at the feet of the queen's forces.

No overt act of hostility had taken place up to the 21st May, except remounting the guns in the Shameën battery, but the Chinese appear to have been perfectly ready for attack. All remained quiet in the river until about 11 o'clock P. M., when an attempt was made with fire rafts to burn the advanced vessels. This attack not only totally failed, but was followed up by a gallant attack on the Shameën battery, and the silencing of it by the vessels of the squadron, under the immediate superintendence of captain Herbert of the Calliope, and the destruction of large flotilla of fire vessels, which the Chinese had been preparing, and had brought out of the branch of the river which leads north of the town. About the same time, though later in the night, the Alligator was attacked off Howqua's fort; and to show how necessary it was to have been always on our guard, the fire junks came up with the flood tide in a direction with the merchant vessels at Whampoa, where all seemed to sleep in security. Captain Kuper's account of his prompt and decisive conduct in repelling the attack, I have also the honor to forward.

No. 1.

Opinions were uncertain as to the feasibility of entering the northward branch of the river, and of floating at low water. To determine this I availed myself once more of the zeal and great ability of commander Belcher, who most handsomely volunteered to explore it with his own boats, assisted with three others from the Pylades, and Modeste, and Algerine, all placed under the command of that gallant and judicious officer lieutenant Goldsmith of the Druid, who was attached to the Blenheim, in that ship's launch, and who had orders to protect commander Belcher in his surveying operations.

The major-general and myself went to Canton to make a reconnoisance and a personal inspection on the same day, the 23d. In our progress we observed a firing and explosions in the direction of captain Belcher's party; and commander Belcher's letter, a copy of which I enclose, gives the detail of a gallant and spirited affair which took place in the creek. At 11 at night, commander Belcher returned with the gratifying intelligence that he had discovered an excellent landing place on a pier, with water enough for the Sulphur close to it at low water. The ground directly around it rose in low hills, and a line of hills appeared to continue to the height near the city, although there might be swampy ground in the small vallies dividing them.

No. 2.

Our united force consisting of the ships and vessels named in the margin, comprising in their crews, officers, seamen, and marines inclusive, about 3200 men, out of which about 1000 officers, seamen, and marines were landed to serve with the army. The military force under that gallant, distinguished, and experienced officer major-general sir Hugh Gough, comprised her majesty's 49th regiment, 311 in number, 37th Madras natives infantry 240, Bengal Volunteers 79, royal artil-

Forming the Macao fort division.
Blenheim, Blonde, Sulphur, Hyacinth, Nimrod, Modeste, Pylades, Cruiser, Columbine, Algerine, Starling. Steamers, Atalanta and Nemesis.
Forming the Whampoa division.

Calliope, Conway, Herald, Alligator.
The Wellesley, *at Wangtong sent up her marines and* 160 *seamen.*

lery 38, Madras artillery 232, sappers and miners 171, her majesty's 18th Royal Irish 535, and her majesty's 26th Cameronians 317, making about 2223.

Captain Herbert was stationed at Whampoa with the Calliope, Conway, Herald and Alligator, and was directed on the 24th to take the command of the force, afforded by the four vessels under his orders, and pushing up with the flood-tide with such vessels as could proceed, or with the boats of the ships, endeavor to take possession of and secure the arsenal. I informed him that the ships near the factory would drop down and secure the Dutch fort, and to keep up an enfilading fire on the face of the works thrown up in front of the city where I understood many guns where mounted. I left it to his own judgment to act according to circumstances, in endeavoring to drive the enemy from the French fort and to endeavor to open the communication with the ships of war to the westward and with the commanding officer of the left column stationed at the factories. I beg to enclose a letter I have received from captain

No. 3, Herbert, detailing the part he took in the affair that followed, where the usual gallantry and zeal were displayed by her majesty's seamen and royal marines. Commander Warren, with his gig's crew, first placed his colors on the walls of the French fort. Commander Warren was also ordered, with the ships under his command, to take up his anchorage in line along the town from the western fort as far as the factory, and to cannonade the exterior to prevent the enemy from firing on the right column as it passed. After the enemy's fire had been silenced he was to leave the Nimrod and another vessel to keep the enemy in check at that quarter, and to detach the rest of his force to secure the Dutch fort, and to place them with the Atalanta so as to enfilade the line of batteries in front of the city, but he was not to expose his ships to the front fire of the heavy guns, said to be placed there, until the enemy were shaken in their position.

The landing of the left column was placed under his particular charge, and it was not to land until he had made the signal.

So effectually and vigorously did commander Warren execute these instructions, that when the right column passed his station, every things had been com-

No. 4. pleted and all was still; the detail of this gallant affair is annexed in a copy of his letter, where I regret to observe the loss of men was more than had been ordinary.

A return of the killed and wounded is here added, and although it may appear strange to see the wounded of the army in the naval report, yet the two

No. 5. corps had been so entirely mingled together, their services so blended, and such intimate harmony has existed, that it would be difficult to make any separation between the acts of either or the circumstances that concerned them. The two officers who had fallen, major Becher of the Indian army, deputy quarter master general, a very old officer who had served ably in the Burmese war, and lieut. Fox, first of the Nimrod, have united the regret of all by their characters and services. The same shot took off the legs of lieut. Fox and of Mr. Kendal his shipmate, the gunnery mate of the Nimrod, the former fell a victim to his wound, the latter has survived amputation. I thought it would gratify Mr. Kendal to give him an acting commission as lieut. of the Nimrod in lieut. Fox's vacancy, on the field of battle until your pleasure is known—though his wound will disable him from doing his duty perhaps for some time, and may oblige him to go home.

I have the honor to inclose lists of the officers who have been engaged in the operations on shore and afloat in boats, but it must be remarked that the duties and the fatigues of commander Pritchard of the Blenheim, and of those who remained on board their respective ships, were increased in the same ratio as their numbers were diminished, and that the ultimate success is the attainment of the whole body, each working in his praticular sphere. The names of many will be seen who have already distinguished themselves at Chuenpee, Anunghoy, Wangtong and the many affairs in the Canton river, and no doubt have already, like their brother officers at Acre, been so fortune as to secure their country's notices Never was there a superior set of zealous able commanders. Commander. Belcher and Warren have only continued in that path of able and judicious service on which they have so long traveled—their own services will always attract attention,—of the lieutenants, lt. Joseph Pearce, lt. Goldsmith, lt. Watson, sir Frederick Nicholson, lt. Morshead, first of their respective vessels, may, perhaps, be named without injury to all others who well played their parts,—to lt. Kellett, of the Starling, I am much obliged; and lt. Mason, of the Algerine, has won his promotion by a long series of gallant and brave services. I beg to acknowledge the zeal and the assistance I have had from every captain and officer of the squadron whom I have had the happiness to command.

No 1.

To captain T. Herbert, commanding the advanced squadron.

Her majesty's ship Alligator, off Howqua's folly, May 22d, 1841.

Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you that last night, shortly after 12 o'clock an attack was made by the Chinese upon her majesty's ship Alligator, under my command, by fire rafts. They were chained in pairs, and brought down in a direct line for the ships on a flood tide: owing to the confined position I was in, and the sunken junks and line of stakes astern, I could not ship, but by steering ship, and the activity of lt. Stewart, first of this ship, and Messrs. Woolcombe and Baker, mates, in command of the boats, they were towed clear, althongh they passed within ten yards of the bows: as I had reason to bclieve that a considerable force was assembled in the vicinity, to take advantage of any accident that might occur, I fired several shots on both sides to clear the banks. No damage has been sustained. I have the honor to be, &c.,

(Signed) Augustus L. Kuper, captain (acting).

No. 2.

Capt. sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, kt., k. c. h, senior officer, &c., &c.

Her majesty's ship Sulphur, off Canton, May 23d, 1841.

Sir,—In pursuance of your directions I proceeded up the creek on the western side of Canton in order to examine the nature of the country, our force consisting of the Druid's launch, lieutenant Goldsmith (1st lieutenant of the ship) Sulphur's pinnace, and two cutters, Modeste, Pylades, and Algerine's cutters, Starling's cutter, and my gig, the two first-named boats carrying guns.

On approaching Neishing, where the boats of the squadron were yesterday engaged, I observed the fast-boats of the enemy collected in great numbers, part retreated by a creek to the left, but shortly after returned and manifested a disposition to impede our progress, by firing guns and drawing up across the creek. Our advance, and notice of our determination by a round from each of the boats

carrying guns, put them to flight, and in a very short period 13 fast-boats, 5 war junks and small craft collected, amounting to 28 in all, were in flames. Fire rafts were in readiness, on the banks of the creek, but too well secured by chains, and therefore beyond our ability to destroy during our short stay.

The whole force behaved with their usual gallantry, and the commander of the division under my direction (lieutenant Goldsmith) afforded me that steady determined support, which so particularly distinguishes him, and which caused me to ask you for his coöperation.

The enemy being posted in force on a hill above us, prevented me, in obedience to your orders, from exposing my small party by an attempt to dislodge them. But I fully succeeded in effecting my reconnoitre by being hoisted to the mast head of the largest junk from whence I was able to survey the whole surrounding country.

From that examination I am happy to acquaint you that landing on solid ground is perfectly practicable. That the advance to the batteries situated on the hills north of Canton is apparently easy, and I have every reason to believe that our artillery will not meet with any extraordinary difficulty.

On my return I landed at the temple at Tsangpoo, where I found sand bags, and five small guns which were spiked and thrown into the sea. This temple, with other large commodious buildings, will afford ample quarters for the troops which may first be landed.

No casualties whatever occurred. I brought out with me one large fast-boat of sixty oars, the boat from which the officer escaped; and in pursuance of your separate orders collected vessels for the conveyance of 2000 soldiers.

I have the honor to enclose a list of boats and officers engaged, and am sir,

(Signed) Your most obedient servant, Ed. Belcher, commander.

No. 3.

To capt. sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, kt, k. c. h. &c., &c., Canton river.

Sir,—I received your orders of the 24th instant, a little before noon on that day, and immediately proceeded with the boats and marines of the Calliope and Conway to the Alligator off Howqua's fort, making the signal to the Herald to close and send her boats.

I ordered captain Kuper to move the Alligator up the right bank of the river past Napier's fort, where he anchored her in her own draught, and the boats were pushed up as far as possible without exposing them to the enemy's fire. A little before sunset I observed the Algerine moving down past the Dutch fort, and she shrotly anchored and engaged a battery on the Canton side which she silenced; anxious to coöperate with her I went ahead with captain Bethune to reconnoitre, but was stopped by a shot through my boat from the French fort.

I remained under cover of the point until dark, when I sent captain Bethune with a division of boats to support her, and a concerted signal having been made, I joined her with the whole force at 2 a.m.

The arsenal being secured, I reconnoitred the line of defense, and perceived that it could not be attacked with advantage without having heavier guns in position than those of the Algerine. I therefore lost no time in ordering the other sloops down, and at the same time put myself in communication with major Pratt, commanding H. M. 26th in the factory.

Finding that the Modeste was the only vessel likely to be got across the bar,

and there appearing even some doubt of her accomplishing the passage, I fitted shell guns in three of the captured war junks.

Captain Eyres having succeeded by great exertion in getting his vessel over the bar, I this morning moved her, Algerine, and the gun junks on the French fort, the enemy deserted the upper defense, and about 9 A. M. opened the fire from the fort, which was speedily silenced; I then cleared the beach by a few well directed broadsides, and made the signal to advance. Captain Bethune immediately landed on shore with the storming party and the fort was carried in the most gallant style; the whole line of defense extended about two miles from the factory, which, with the exception of the French fort, had been lately constructed in the strongest manner, has been destroyed, and communication is opened with the ships of Napier's fort. The guns destroyed are 64 in number, including four 10½ inch calibre—the Dutch fort was not armed.

To that excellent and able officer captain Bethune, I fell particularly indebted, and my best thanks are also due to commanders Warren and Gifford, who assisted in the attack. This is the sixth time I have had occasion to mention the gallant conduct of commander Eyres; lieutenant Mason, commanding the Algerine, acquitted himself entirely to my satisfaction; and both captain Eyres and himself speak in the highest terms of the assistance they received from lieutenant Shute, and Mr. Dolling, mate, their seconds in command, and all the other officers and men.

Lieutenants Haskell and Hay, senior of Cruizer, and Pylades, directed the guns in the junk with the greatest ability—captain Bethune speaks in the highest terms of lieutenants Watson, Coryton, Colinson, Morshead, Hayes, Hamilton, and Mr. Brown, master, as also lieutenant Hayes of the Bombay marines, and of all the other officers and men employed more immediately under his orders, a list of whom is annexed. The party of marines was commanded by lieutenant Urquhart, assisted by lieutenant Marriott, lieutenant Somerville, agent of transports, aided with some boats of the transports. Lieutenant Gabbott, of the Madras artillery, threw shells with great effect from one of the junks, and major Pratt offered in the handsomest manner to coöperate in the attack, if required.

(Signed) T. Herbert.

Capt. of H. M. ship. Calliope, and senior officer present.

No. 4.

To captain sir Humphrey Le Fleming Senhouse, kt, K. C. H., &c.

Her majesty's sloop Hyacinth, off Canton, May 26th, 1841.

Sir,—I have the honor to acquaint you that immediately on the receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, I weighed with the advanced squadron and ordered her majesty's sloop Nimrod to attack the Shameën fort, on the west end of the suburbs, supported by her majesty's sloop Pylades. Her majesty's sloop under my command being placed abreast of the English factory to silence and dislodge any troops that might be there, and also with a view of covering the landing of her majesty's 26th regiment. Her majesty's sloops Modeste, Cruizer, and Columbine, taking up a position to attack the Dutch folly fort, and to enfilade the line of batteries, lately thrown up in front of the city to the eastward of that fort. On the ships taking up their position three fire vessels were sent adrift, and although the tide was running very strong by timely dispatch of boats they were enabled to clear the ships and tow three on shore and set fire to the suburbs.

In the performance of this service they opened their fire on the boats and shipping. In half an hour the enemy were completely silenced to the eastward of the Dutch folly fort. After reconnoitring the factory and finding it quite deserted, I immediately ordered the preconcerted signal for her majesty brig Algerine and steamer Atalanta to approach with her majesty's 26th regiment, when they landed and took possession of the factory without the slighest casualty. This service being completed, I ordered lieut. Mason, commanding her majesty's brig Algerine, to proceed to attack a fort to the eastward, which I feel much pleasure in reporting to you was done in a particularly spirited and gallant style by that officer, but perceiving the firing to be so heavy from the forts, I ordered the boats of her majesty's ships to her support. Her majesty's sloop Hyacinth's under lieut. Stewart, and Mr. Peter Barcley, mate; Modeste's Mr. Fitzgerald, mate; Cruizer's, lieut. Haskoll, and Mr. Thomas J. Darke, mate; Pylade's, lieut. Hay, and Columbine's lieuts. Hamilton, Helpman, and Mr. Miller, mate. It is gratifying to me to inform you, by half past seven the fort of eleven guns were silenced and the guns spiked, under a heavy fire of ginjalls and musketry from houses; at the same time I regret to add, it was not done without considerable loss. It would be impossible to particularize upon an occasion where every officer and man engaged against an enemy defending themselves with much vigor at all points, but in addition to my best thanks and acknowledgments to commanders Barlow, Eyres, Giffard, Anson, and Clarke, and lieutenant Mason, I hope you will give me leave to recommend to your particular notice my own 1st lieutenant W. H. Morshead, who was wounded in the hand in a personal engagement with an officer. Lieut. Mason of the Algerine speaks in the highest terms of the conduct of Mr. Dolling, mate, and Mr. Higgs, second master of that vessel. I cannot conclude without expressions of approbation of the steadiness of commander Rogers, of the India Navy, in conducting the Atalanta to her station.

I beg leave to attach a statement of the killed and wounded, and damage sustained by the ships engaged. I have the honor to be, &c.

(Signed) William Warren, commander.

Note. The whole number of killed was 15, of wounded 112, making a total of 127 in the military and naval forces.

馬案 "Judgements reversed"

Art. III. *Poo Nang Che tsăng sin; A supplementary Sack of Wisdom, new and improved edition, in* 10 *vols. small octavo.* By Scholasticus.

Chinese literature is exceedingly rich, and its stores almost inexhaustible. Having patiently perused classics, poets, historians and romances, and imagining himself to have obtained a comprehensive knowledge of all the writings of this people, one is surprised to stumble upon other works, which require a new study to unravel their

meaning. In fact, it may be considered a hopeless task for any one man to master the written language in all its branches; and probably there is not one in the national college, who can at first sight explain every book—so various are these works in their style.

Compare Chinese book-making with this art amongst other nations, and you will soon perceive, that it widely differs from that of any other people ancient or modern.

As for ancient learning in the west, we have to decipher old and defective manuscripts, requiring much toil and great critical judgment; for they are in foreign languages, which are imperfectly understood, since the people who spoke them have either ceased to exist, or have totally changed their idioms. And when, after much labor, the parchment is put into the printer's hands, it contains either the deeds of heroic nations of which the very traces are lost, or alludes to manners, usages, and religion to which the readers are stangers and can feel no attachment. The most stirring orations of a Demosthenes and Cicero have lost much of their intrinsic value, since there exists no longer a Philip or Cataline to rouse every passion and feeling of patriotism. Sentiment, style, grandeur of conception, contained in their classical writings, can never fail deeply to interest the tasteful reader; yet those who now identify themselves with the ancients, and are so hurried on by enthusiasm as to become Greeks and Romans for a season, seem ridiculous in the eyes of many. Even the imitators of the noble patterns of eloquence and poetry are disregarded, and the only thing that remains for the attentive student of Grecian and Roman classics, is to embody their spirit in his works and to exhibit all their natural beauties in modern language, adapted to existing circumstances.

With the Chinese, however, it is quite different. When they first felt the want of a written medium, they engraved their characters on bamboo; and, though it be no easy work to read a book cut out on such a hard substance, yet it better resists the gnawing tooth of time, than our present flimsy paper, which the slightest touch or the most gentle attack of a worm reduces to tatters. It is not easy to divine how that prince of literature, Confucius, managed with his innumerable blocks, when he composed the Shoo King. Without telling us whence he got all his bamboos, he makes up stories and repeats speeches which were uttered more than a thousand years before his day, just as if he had been present and taken them down in short hand, and every Chinese looks upon his writing as genuine history. He was a most fortunate author, for his authority has never been

questioned, except by some sceptical barbarians, and if there are even galring contradictions in his compilations, Che hwangte gets all the credit of them, he having burnt all the books of the literati, so that not a single volume escaped. He indeed must have made bonfires of all the bamboo slips and like the caliph Omar heated a good many ovens, for otherwise how could he have obliterated every trace of literature amongst a great nation? Moreover he must have been a very partial mam, since he left all other authors unscathed, and only punished poor Confucius for his herisies, waging war not so much against the philosopher's own works, as against his compilations, the thoughts of ancient sages. Imagine Taoukwang giving orders to all the schoolboys of the empire to deliver up their classics to be burnt, and contemplate the scene in anticipation, and you would behold a more sublime spectacle than even Lin's destroying the opium, or Yih-shan's burning the vessels of the aliens.

This stubborn belief in their authenticity, however, has given a peculiar character to the whole literature of this country. It has taught all succeeding writers to quote the assertions of their predecessors as axioms, and to avoid the trouble either of thinking upon a subject or of reasoning about the justness of a remark. Moreover the propensities of the sons of Han for talking and writing heing of a superior order, there is naturally no end to books. The ancient authors, in imitation of Confucius, boldly assumed the high ground of dictation, and wrote whatever come into their minds. If the reader will take the trouble of looking into the celebrated writings of the *Shih Tsze*, or ten philosophers, (Greece had only seven,) he will soon convince himself, that these men, in many instances, put sound-sense and logic at defiance, mix fable and truth, talk direct nonsense and practical wisdom in the same breath, and leave the reader to doubt, whether, when writing, they had been sober or not. Even Confucius, much admired as he is and justly too, is not free from this fault. Now it would have heen pardonable, in these lawgivers, to talk thus for their own amusement, or to raise a laugh at their expense in future; but it is rather too bad, that they should have taught the whole race of authors after them, to repeat, parrot-like, sense and nonsense, and to fill thousands of volumes with the same odd verbiage. The great mischief is, that this literature is so very void of realities, and so loves to sore in undefined and fairy regions, leaving men and things as they are to take care of themselves. In poesy we must make due allowance, for if rhymesters and verse-makers were not allowed to wander through the air, there would be an end to the whole profes-

sion. Philosophers, too, must have their due allowance of threading through metaphysical labyrinths with light steps, and be indulged sublime flights, amusing themselves with nonentities and building ethereal castles, speaking in riddles and beguiling human reason. But when we find geographers, historians, &c., talking the same absurdities, and writing and quoting poetry where they ought to use only sober prose, we cannot but be displeased. We have had the misfortune of opening hundreds of volumes either descriptive or narrative, and we have found little information. Take a topographical work, for instance, and you will find that, besides names and dates, which are tolerably correct, there is such a collection of gallimatia, that fifty volumes might be condensed into one. There are indeed honorable exceptions, but they are few. Their very statistics do not always escape this bane, and many an edict is as poetical as Le Taepih's effusions. This taste has prevailed throughout all ages, even when knight errantry and romance were entirely out of vogue. If any man should abandon the beaten track and write useful books for some good to the purpose, he would be denounced as a literary heretic. Still the nation at large is remarkable for the practical tendency of its genius and sound sense, though occasionally disturbed by cunning, so that its literature forms a direct contrast to the current principles of action.

Under such circumstances one would have thought, that useful knowledge, conveyed in the prize essays at the public examinations, would win the day; but it is not so. All the successful candidates, whose treatises are printed and subjected to the judgment of the public, excel in rodomontade and quotations from authors as spicy and incoherent as some of our own Latin Collectanea. It is, however, a most extraordinary thing that these glaring defects in literature are made up by work of fiction, which take the very opposite road, and instead of dwelling upon names, intrigues, foolish stories, rites and ceremonies, like all grave historians, give a lively description of the age, countries and people. There is a historical work called San Kwŏ Che, in many large octavo volumes; and, when you have forced yourself to read the dry and uninteresting detail of its pages, you have scarcely any conception of the extraordinary events that filled China with war and devastation for a long period; but after, having read the little book of fiction of the same name, you seem to live in those remote ages, and see the heroes and heroines actually flitting before you, as if the author were using a magic lantern. There are hundreds and thousands of volumes of this kind, which, with all their

defects convey ideas of the existing state of things, such as you might in vain look for in the most celebrated authors, that pretended to actual delineation of facts. Another instance of distorted genius we have in the case of Soo Tungpoo, who has often had the honor of passing for a poet, though he is in fact a mere essayist. He has collected edicts, epigrams, poems, ditties, discourses, remonstrances, and we do not know what besides, and has gained every high renown with his countrymen. But, when you have perused all, you find that your knowledge about the times in which he lived is by no means expanded, and that the historical novel of the Sung dynasty, is, so far as information goes, far more valuable. A spell has come over the host of Chinese authors, a magical narrowmindedness, communicated by the book-making fraternity at Peking, the highest doctors and literary characters of the empire. They never write sober prose, or detail simple matters of fact; consequently the servile crowd of imitators, throughout the provinces, dare not deviate from the established rule.

Such a state of things has more than one disagreeable consequence. The worst perhaps is, that foreigners, and even natives of common education, can understand only a small part of these works. Wherever there are quotations, taken at random from some quaint authors, without regard to the context, even Chinese literati are at a stand. The great bulk of books, therefore, must first be attentively studied, before they can be intelligible to the common reader. One can not take up a work and read on, without constantly meeting with hard passages, which may perhaps be explained by repeatedly perusing the whole context. Few men, however, have either leisure or patience to do so, and hence it happens, that by far the greater part of the written language, remains sealed up in libraries. We have seen extensive collections of books in Chinese houses, scarcely one of which, if not a novel, had ever been touched since it came out of the hands of the binder.

But, notwithstanding all these faults, the Chinese highly esteem and admire their national literature. It is their darling object of pursuit. Whether good or bad, books will always find a publisher, and be reprinted in endless succession. All that they have of their own productions, however ancient, are written in a living language which is spoken at this day, with few variations. Their numerous characters have rendered the imprint of their thoughts lasting; the men who first civilized their country are of their own flesh and blood; and their errors and excellencies are perpetuated amongst their posterity.

With such endearing remembrances, it is scarcely possible that the Chinese ever could despise their grandsires or their immortal works. And, reasoning consistently that the experience of many centuries will stamp maxims with greater veracity, than the suggestions of the new-fangled freak of a moment howsoever specious, they naturally stand by all that the ancients have said, and will not go a step farther, and whether right or wrong they staunchly maintain their writings and multiply numberless editions. The Board of Rites even refused to change the system of geography, though the missionaries gave ocular proofs that there existed a great number of other countries, besides those entered on the list bequeathed by the ancients.

What would Rome have been, if Cæsar had understood the art of xylography, and had printed his commentaries, with a good sized newspaper, to convince the world, that he was solely living and acting for the benefit of the commonwealth? There would have been no end of books, if the versatile Greeks could have availed themselves of this art, and transmitted their thoughts, at their hearts' desire, to the most remote ages. Such however was the good fortune of the Chinese. When the original writers had carefully consigned their sentiments to slips of bamboo, their ingenious countrymen procured paper, and ink, and printing with blocks, struck off innumerable copies. Thus it happened that, during the middle ages, books were reprodured with immense facility, and nothing of ancient lore was lost to the world. We have therefore treatises upon every subject, within the compass of human comprehension, and when our western nations glory in some new invention, let them remember, that some obscure Chinese author had perhaps a crude idea of the same matter many centuries ago, and has written long essays upon the subject. We really despair of adducing anything, of which the Chinese have not some notion, expressed either in curious prose or long winding rhymes. We have seen treatises on hollow shot, rockets, and bombs, as they were used in the ninth century; we have met with essays on metallic currency, and the banking system; we have even seen notices about the power of steam, and its practical application to useful purposes; and a great many other things, which are at first sight really surprizing. But they are mere infant notions, incipient thoughts, which if properly followed up would lead to great results. Nor are they brought to light by the present generation, but are the conceptions of writers who lived centuries ago; but it is enough to have all these things in books, and to prove that China once possessed profound and inventive thinkers.

Pardon us, gentle reader, for taking this very roundabout way to offer our criticism upon the work before us. It belongs to a nondescript genus, is neither fiction nor truth, but a collection of anecdotes for the valuable purpose of teaching people wisdom. Hence it has received the honorable appellation of a 'sack,' which we shall endeavor to empty at random, to show in some measure its contents.

In the preface, we are given to understand, that this is a prime collection, made by Pang Manghing on purpose to enlighten mankind, and has undergone many improvements, until it attained its present size. In examining the index, we perceive that the compiler divides the subject into superior wisdom, clear wisdom, searching wisdom, wisdom of bravery, artful wisdom, ready wisdom, wisdom in speaking and military affairs, wisdom of the harem and miscellaneous wisdom; each of these species is illustrated by the example of the most celebrated personages, that ever lived in China, including ladies and gentlemen. The writer naturally begins with Confucius, the *minor of wisdom.* He was a courtier, saw much of high life, was occasionally reduced to great straits, and frequently obliged to deny his own principles. The question has often been put, whether a statesman can, under all circumstances in which he is placed by his office, adhere to rectitude or not; if this is applied to the Chinese we give an answer unhesitatingly in the negative. The philosopher himself felt this frequently. On being charged with the murder of a man, likely in his way, he makes out a case of moral turpitude, which though extremely offensive to the wellbeing of human society, was not deserving of capital punishment by the laws of the land, and this is quoted as an instance of his superior wisdom. And then there follows the moral of the thing, that an intelligent prince might take away the life of servants, in whom he discovered the latent propensities of future mischief. This is indeed a very convenient doctrine. At another time the sage had his horse arrested by the peasantry on account of a trespass upon a corn-field. Confucius, however, talked them out of this presumption and got his steed back.

A general was falsely accused, by an unworthy sycophant to his prince of having acted deceitfully. The sovereign summoned the accuser before him, at once saw through the falsehood, and sent him back to the warrior to receive punishment for his crime. The general looked upon the miserable man, and, showing him his death warrant signed, then asked whether he would atone for his wickedness by fighting the enemy; but mark, he added, if you lose the battle you must die. The culprit went away and conquered the foe.

Another prince observed a soldier, on duty, steadfastly fixing his eyes on a favorite, a very beautiful lady; and, upon being asked what he was about, gave no answer; but, being sent against the enemy with the prospect of making the damsel his wife in case of success, he manfully fought the battle, and obtained the hand of the fair one. This was a man of wisdom.

An emperor sent a eunuch to the western sea to purchase some extraordinary jewels. On his return they were hid, and even the record of the transaction was kept a secret. A minister asked the reason of this strange proceeding, and was told, that the undertaking had entailed so much misery upon the soldiers as well as on the people, that the wisest thing to be done was to obliterate all remembrance of the affair. This was wisdom.

Kwang Woo of the Han dynasty killed an officer, and then one of the underlings collected several thousand papers to slander him, and passed them over to the emperor. The latter handed them over to the lictors, and giving orders to burn them, requested to let the man rest in peace. This is another sample of wisdom.

Some individuals seem to be gifted with this valuable attribute, which we might have been translated foresight. The book before us gives a number of instances, such as the suggestions of Chekwo, a statesman, who, by suitable advice and deep observation of the state of things, saved the life of his prince, and prevented a total defeat of his forces. But this was not his only prudent act, he always found out ways and means, and had he lived in our times, he ought to have been made a minister of finance to pay off national debt. Another worthy courtier, whenever he saw any approaching danger, would on no account give himself up to joyous festivity, to which he was much addicted, but would remain sober and quiet, until the critical moment was passed.

A very enterprizing scholar having arrived at the capital, and there proved himself very inquisitive, gave evidence of considerable accomplishments, so as to attract the notice of a censor. On nearer acquaintance, he was discovered to possess talents and abilities that fitted him to undertake the government of the whole country. The prudent sovereign having fully convinced himself, that this aspiring genius would prove troublesome, had him instantly killed.

One of the petty princes murdered a man, and wanted to employ his son in a high office, because he was of an unbending character and never swerved from the principles of rectitude. His minister however remonstrated, and proved that he would never forgive the

prince for having beheaded his parent. Yet the monarch doubted the result until he found the son in open rebellion, and was obliged to sentence him to death.

A general was accused of misdeeds in the most severe manner, so that the prince was obliged to call him to court, in order to give an account of his proceedings. One of the presidents having himself denounced him as a traitor, there was very little chance of escaping the doom. But the general, on entering the imperial appartments, did not show the least symptom of fear, but with a noble front met his master. The latter cast a searching look upon the hard features of the warrior, and perceiving nothing suspicions, immediately declared him innocent, and put the false accuser to death.

Thousands of superstitious people thronged around a living Budha, who was stopping in one of the temples, and pasted the surrounding images with gold, in order to show due respect towards the moving idol. Suddenly there came a hail-storm that did great damage, and he crops of the people were nearly annihilated, yet still it did not cease. Thereupon an influen-ial man lighted a fire, burnt the images, got the gold which had melted into a lump, and then had it distributed. The hail than immediately ceased.

An officer who had to administer justice in several districts, made it the business of his life to inquire accurately into the state of the people under his charge, and when, by reiterated interrogatories, he had fully ascertained a man's circumstances he put it carefully down in a book. On a certain day, he comamnded all to appear in order to raise an income tax, according to the valuation of property. He gave at the same time to each a paper requesting thim to write down what he might be able to pay. When they appeared before him, they were surprised to find an accurate account drawn up of their goods and chattles, with a fair valuation already made.

A marsh in Keängsoo prevented communication between two thickly inhabited districts. An ingenious native, therefore planted rushes, encircled the waters, and completely drained a part of them into a ditch dug on purpose. But enough of this wisdom.

We are now come to searching wisdom, and quote only a few instances. A man had written an essay, part of which was obliterated by a villain, and other characters were put in the blanks. The writer lost thereby his promotion, and bitterly complained about the injustice done to him. But being anxious to discover the trick, which had been played upon him, he held the paper towards the light, and there discovered the original characters, which, when subsequently

immerged in water, appeared all legible; and the author of the deceit was severly punished.

A murder had been committed, but the real author of it could not be found out. Though there were a number of criminals in the prison, upon whom suspicion fell, the horrible deed could be brought home to nobody. In this emergency the officer invited all the prisoners to a repast, and had their fetters knocked off. When all had risen from their meal, they returned to their dungeons and only one man was kept back. He, with a frightened countenance asked for the reason of not being allowed to go with his fellows, and was told, that he was the murderer. On inquiring farther for the proof of this assertion, he was informed, that he had taken the chopsticks in his left hand, and the murdered man having been wounded in his right side, he therefore must be the assassin. Though, in our humble opinion, this is a non-sequitur, the culprit was actually convicted on the proof thus adduced by the wary officer.

Of the wisdom of bravery we have an instance in a general, who was sent against the Huns. After having inveigled them into security, he suddenly attacked them with fire and sword and cut off the heads of more than one hundred individuals. By this surprise and an act of treachery, he so frightened the enemy, that they willingly surrendered. Of this wisdom both Yang Fung and Yihshan, have given proofs, but they did not succeed so fully, and therefore deserve no place in this book.

From the chapter of artful wisdom (a term that might also be translated low cunning), a great deal might be quoted, because it is habitual to all sons of the Han. Proofs of this propensity, however, being of daily recurrence, we refrain quoting instances from ancient lore.

Of ready wisdom there are sundry examples. The heir to the imperial crown was approaching a first rate archer, and would certainly have been killed, if he had not attended to the exclamation of a minister to throw himself down instantly. The promptness, with which the admonition was obeyed, saved his life. Another courtier having ascertained, that a minister had some treasonable designs against his sovereign, saw himself powerless in his hand, without being able to render any assistance to his master. He therefore managed to have all the bridges destroyed, by which the soldiers would advance, and thus procured time for his prince to advance upon the capital.

An emperor asked his minister what books he was accustomed to read at home. The statesman was highly surprised at this question,

and remarked: "Your majesty asks about the books I read, and never inquires about the state of the country over which you rule."

Another emperor asked one of his servants, how he succeeded with the field, about which there had been a lawsuit, and was told, that his sphere was with superior men who did not design to converse about such trifles.

These may suffice as specimens from the Sack of Wisdom. May the reader be as much benefited thereby, as the kind-hearted compiler of this work intended. The language is very terse, in imitation of the style of the classics. Had we spoken about the wisdom of speech, or rather repartees, we might have brought forward many a good answer to an impertinent question. The perusal of the whole leaves the impression of dullness, that is heightened by the reader's ignorance of the personages, that are the actors in these stories. One, who wishes to read the work with zest, must previously have become acquainted with the heroes and heroines, and be their admirer, and their several anecdotes may then be found amusing, but otherwise it will be a very sorry task.

ART. IV. *The wanton use of native words by foreign writers, reprobated by the Colonial Magazine and Friend of India.*

WHEN occasionally we have hinted our dislike of the practice of using native words, and others that are not English, we have only uttered the sentiments of many competent judges in literary matters. We have no dislike to Chinese or Japanese, to Arabic or Mantchou, Malay, Bugis, Siamese, Pali, Sanscrit, or the modern dialects of India; though we prefer plain English to any of these languages. It has become very common, however, among a certain class of writers, and chiefly such as wish to make a great show of a little knowledge, to bespangle their pages with native words—words foreign to the language in which they write: we say 'chiefly,' because some have fallen into this habit, without any such intention, and who are far enough from wishing to make a display of learning which they do not possess. Though our own pages may not always be free from the fault in question, yet we do not hesitate to join with the Colonial

Gazette and Friend of India in reprobating it. The better to show at what we are aiming, we will here enumerate some of the local words, which may, and ought to be, we think, disused:—*chinchin, chop, consoo, cumsha, fankwei, foke, hong, joss-house, junk, mandarin, maske, muster, samshew, &c.*

The writer in the Colonial Gazette, who subscribes himself 'Plain English,' argues the case like a lawyer. Addressing the editor of that journal as judge, he says:—

"The parties I would cite to your bar are many, of various professions, and of either sex—Mrs. Postans, sir William Lloyd, Mr. Vigne, captain Osborne, captain Havelock, in short, almost all who have lately written on the affairs of India; and the offense to be laid to their charge is that of introducing into their narratives oriental, and therefore unintelligible words, wantonly, without necessity, and from affectation, to the exclusion of the English equivalents, which would have embodied the meaning with equal significance to the mind of the author, and with the trifling advantage to the reader of being understood. This strange unnatural mode of concealing, rather than expressing, what is meant to be said, is so frequent with these writers (for in this respect they are all alike), that one is led to speculate on what can be the common cause that has infected so many otherwise sensible and agreeable people with such an epidemic of bad taste. * * * Whatever may be the cause that has seduced these writers into this unfortunate habit, it is high time that it were corrected; it is high time that they should be admonished of the intolerable weariness which gradually steals over the mind of the reader from the constant occurrence of words, the meaning of which is only to be guessed at by the context. Let them consider how seriously the use of this piebald jargon must prevent their works from becoming popular; how much it must retard that consummation, so devoutly to be wished, when the public mind of England shall make itself familiarly and in earnest acquainted with the condition and the prospects, the rights and the wrongs, of our Indian possessions. * * *

"To introduce a better order of things, to awaken interest where there is indifference, and to substitute knowledge for ignorance, should be the object and ambition of all writers upon India; but to succeed in instructing, they must condescend to please. At any rate, it is in their power to cease to offend by calling common things by uncommon names. The lively and entertaining Mrs. Postans, who describes the domestic life of the natives so well, must, if she wishes for readers in London, as well as at Bombay, be content

to describe her next visit to the court of a Mohammedan chief without calling it a *durbar*—must fill it with courtiers and attendants, instead of *chelahs* and *chobdars*—pay her respects to his wives, instead of his *bebees*—find their eyelids tinged with antimony, instead of *soormay*, and be entertained with dancing girls, instead of *natches*. Surely the names of the people and places she encounters might be sufficient to gratify her taste for dissonant and barbarous sounds, without inflicting upon us the native appellations of ordinary things. Does she not meet with Syud Azim-oo-deen, Jemsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and Janjerjee Nasserwanjee; and does she not travel to Parabuthee, Mahabuleshwar, and Pertabghur, and might she not be content? Nabobs and rajahs, and even maha-rajahs, we shall always be glad to hear about from so amusing and graphic a writer; but we must take the liberty of informing her, that many of the articles she deals in are unquestionably contraband, and that the next time she presents herself with her luggage to be overhauled—and we hope it will not be long before she makes the experiment—neither *chattrahs*, nor *bhuprahs*, nor *howdahs*, nor *bunders*, nor *bobajees*, will be permitted to pass muster at the critical custom-house."

In popular works, instead of giving the names of weights and measures, &c., in native terms, their equivalents ought in most if not in all cases to be introduced. For the names of officers, corresponding titles may generally be obtained. But for persons and places native names must be used, with few exceptions. Thus we must write Yunnan and not 'the Cloudy South,' Szechuen and not 'the Four Streams.' However, Yellow river, North river, and some other names, are, we think, preferable to the native terms Hwang ho, Pih ho, &c. If writers desire to have their books and essays read extensively, they must divest them of all unnecessary encumbrances. The Friend of India reasons well on this point, and we gladly quote from his excellent paper the following pertinent remarks made in support of the Colonial Gazette, in behalf of Plain English.

"However it may serve to give an oriental character to their compositions, and possibly to impress the English reader with a feeling of respect for their learning, its natural and inevitable tendency is to abridge the number of their readers, and to disgust those who muster courage to go through their productions. Indian subjects are still comparatively unwelcome in England, and, until of late, were all but proscribed in what was esteemed good society. It is a happy circumstance that this feeling of aversion has been in some measure removed, and that a more lively interest is now taken in everything

that relates to this country. This favorable disposition ought to be fostered by all those who have information to communicate; whereas the course, which is now pursued, is calculated in too many instances to revive and increase the prejudice against everything Indian. We are fully aware that it is impossible, on all occasions, to avoid the adoption of native words, more especially in cases in which corresponding or suitable words cannot be found in English for things which do not exist in England; then an explanation of the foreign and barbarous term should invariably be given. But in some of the works, to which the writer alludes, numerous instances may be found of so unnecessary a use of native terms, that it can be traced only to the love of display or to mere wantonness. There is too great a disposition manifested to introduce them on every possible occasion. Any writer, however, who is persuaded that to be understood is a higher object than to be admired for the use of foreign and learned words, will seek to reduce the occasions in which they are introduced, and to regulate the adoption of them by the rules of a rigid necessity. If our cotemporaries will not take amiss the advice of one who feels deeply interested in the growing influence and power of the Indian press, we would ask them to bear in mind, that they are no longer writing for an Indian audience only; that it is from their columns that the community in England and on the continent is gradually forming its estimate of the British institutions of India, and of their influence on the well-being of its population. They must remember that nearly eighty thousand copies of newspapers, published in India, find their way during the year to England, and that they are writing for the meridians of London, Paris, and Vienna, as well as for that of Calcutta. They cannot therefore be too careful how they allow their pages to be disfigured with words almost unintelligible in Europe, and for which corresponding terms might easily, or with a little care, be found in our own tongue."

No one of the words, which we have given above, is without its equivalent in English; and a full equivalent: thus for *chinchin*, you may have thanks or beg, as the case may chance to be: for *chop*, you may have edict, passport, &c.; for *consoo*, public hall: to say *the consoo* in Canton, is quite as definite as to say the public hall, or the hotel in London; for the consoo in Canton are probably as numerous as the public halls in London; almost all the commercial companies in Canton, and all the different trades, have their respective consoo (公所 *kung so*, or public places), each one its own; thus the com-

pany of merchants licensed to trade with foreigners has its consoo, where its public business, that which its members have in common, is transacted.

Art. V. *The Third Annual Report of the Morrison Education Society: read September 29th,* 1841.

The third annual meeting of the Morrison Education Society was held at the residence of Rev. S. R. Brown, in Macao, on Wednesday the 29th September, 1841. The following gentlemen were present, Messrs. L. Dent, J. Matheson, W. Bell, E. Moller, S. W. Williams, W. A. Lawrence, B. Hobson, and the Rev. Messrs. E. C. Bridgman, W. J. Boone, W. C. Milne, D. Ball, J. L. Shuck, and S. R. Brown. In the absence of the recording secretary, Mr. Brown was requested to act in his place *pro tem.*

The President, Mr. Dent, having taken the chair, addressed the meeting to the following effect:

"Looking to the long period that has elapsed since our last meeting, I consider it necessary to offer a few preliminary observations before our report is submitted to the meeting, and I regret to perceive it is so small, arising from the dispatch of several vessels this day, and other local occurrences, which I know have prevented the attendance of many friends of the Society. The peculiar circumstances that have caused the irregularity in our meetings are too well known to require explanation. Indeed, it is a matter of surprise that the Society has been able to struggle through the difficulties it has had to contend with, during the last three years; and our present position is greatly owing to the exertions and good management of the Corresponding and Recording Secretaries, to whom were necessarily intrusted the interests of the Society, and the other trustees have had little further to do, than to express satisfaction and sanction their acts. The trustees have heretofore been unable to encourage the friends of the Society by exhibiting any very flattering results, but have had to bespeak their patience until the slow but (they felt) sure course they were adopting had time to develop itself. I have now, however, the pleasure to announce the commencement of active operations. Our valued correspondents in America, professors Silliman, Goodrich, and Gibbs, of

Yale College, who, from its first establishment, have taken a serious interest in the Morrison Education Society, and exerted themselves to promote our views, at length succeeded in procuring a teacher, the Rev. Mr. Brown, who brought such testimonials as any man might be proud of. His talents and attainments are of a high order, and with these are combined presevering industry, habits of teaching, and well directed zeal.

"Mr. Brown came out accompanied by his lady, and although I approach this subject as one almost too delicate to be discussed at a public meeting; yet I feel it a duty to express my opinion of the very great advantage received from Mrs. Brown's presence. She is equally with her husband devoted to the good cause, and coöperates with him in every way to insure its success; but this I almost consider secondary in importance to the example the pupils have daily before their eyes of domestic virtues and happiness, which cannot but exert a most salutary influence on their own social habits. Ill health rendered a visit to the Straits desirable, which, while it has happily been of advantage in the principal object, has not been unproductive to the Society, as Mr. Brown had thereby an opportunity of personally inspecting the Chinese schools and mode of teaching in other places. Nor was any detriment experienced here, his place having been most efficiently supplied by the gratuitous services of the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Boone, and the Rev. Mr. Milne; and although I am well aware that to them the satisfaction of having done so much good is a sufficient reward, yet not the less are the grateful acknowledgments of this Society due.

"All particulars connected with the present state of the school and the progress of the boys, which are most satisfactory, are detailed in the report. The number of pupils has been small, but the object was to teach a few well, and not to make a display of numbers; nor has it been from want of applications, but they were necessarily refused, so that those admitted begin to consider it a privilege. One of the most advanced and intelligent boys, formerly under the care of this Society, was, I may call it, inveigled away by commissioner Lin to act in the capacity of interpreter, and it may be presumed of adviser as to the customs and opinions of foreigners; and he remained with Lin during the whole period of his holding office, and was fully employed in translating English papers and books, and well treated. This is a very good proof as well of the proficiency of the boy, as of the soundness of the system of education, that combines western with Chinese learning. This is the second or third instance in which boys known to be edu-

cated by the 'outside barbarians,' have been officially employed, and we shall gradually by such means dispel the prejudices of this people against foreigners.

"The trustees have been obliged for the present to discontinue pecuniary assistance to other schools, it being necessary to devote their limited means to the main object; but this state of things will, I trust, be only temporary and that we shall soon be enabled to afford deserving fellow-laborers a helping hand. I am thus brought to consider the state of our funds, which is the last topic I shall trouble you with, generally a disagreeable one. By the treasurer's account we have little more than sufficient for one year's expenditure, even on our present limited scale. But I am in noways discouraged at this. We have refrained from any appeal to the public until we could show ourselves deserving of support—feeling fully satisfied that when the time came, we should not have to apply in vain, to the liberality of this community and the friends of education generally for the furtherance of such a useful object. Funds must be raised, not only for carrying on and extending our present school, but for establishing one more at least elsewhere, for which events now in progress in China offer a most cheering prospect, and they will not, I am sure, be found wanting.

"I will not detain you from the Report further than merely to draw your attention to the substitutions the committee have been obliged to make, for the members of their body that have left the country, which acts will require your sanction, no provision for the same being made in the constitution. There was, three years since, a notice of a motion to rectify the omission, but subsequent events prevented the regular forms being complied with for that purpose."

The President concluded his remarks by inviting attention to the report, which was then read.

REPORT.

During the three years elapsed since the members of this Society were last assembled, in general meeting, its operations have been constantly but silently advancing; and the results, which are now to be reported, are such, both in character and amount, that they cannot fail to give equal satisfaction and pleasure to all who are interested in the intellectual and moral improvement of their fellowmen. Enough has been done, we trust, notwithstanding the unfavorable circumstances of the times, to secure full approbation for the past, with strong encouragements for the future. While, therefore, it behoves us to persevere with increased zeal in the good cause of

education, let us here record our grateful acknowledgments for the success vouchsafed to this Society through Divine Providence.

Since its organization in 1836, only two annual meetings have been held—one in September 1837, and the other in October 1838. The reports which were read at those meetings, with a paper previously published containing the particulars of the formation of the institution, give a full account both of its design and of its proceedings to the date of the second report.

On the day for the annual meeting in 1839, the whole of the British community, having left Canton and Macao, was afloat on board their ships, at Hongkong or in this vicinity. In 1840, such was the disturbed state of public affairs, that it was still deemed inexpedient to attempt to convene a general meeting of its members.

The trustees, from time to time, have held meetings, and as frequently as business and circumstances required or allowed; and they have now to submit a succinct account of what has been done in furtherance of the object of the Morrison Education Society, since its members and friends were last assembled, October 3d, 1838.

In the second report, which was then read, hope was expressed of the speedy arrival in China of a tutor to engage in the Society's operations. This hope was well founded. On or near the day of our last meeting, the Society's committee in New Haven, in accordance with a request from the trustees, made choice of the Rev. Samuel R. Brown to become the pioneer in carrying on the education of those here placed under its auspices.

On the 17th of October, Mr. Brown, with his lady, embarked in the ship Morrison—the owners of that vessel having generously offered them a free passage to China,—and arrived here February 23d, 1839. The next day they landed at Macao. Mr. Brown, having made the necessary arrangements for a home, proceeded at once to Canton, where the trustees, and many of the other members of the Society, had the pleasure of welcoming him, and of making his acquaintance.

Of the many honorable testimonials, with which Mr. and Mrs. Brown were furnished by their friends in America, one will be amply sufficient to show in what estimation the bearer of it was held by those who knew him best. The paper is from Dr. Day, the venerable president of Yale College, at which place it is dated October 12th, 1838, and is here given entire. He writes thus:

"Having been informed that Samuel R. Brown, A. M. a graduate of this college, has been selected as a proper person to be employed as an instructor

in the service of the Morrison Education Society, I take pleasure in making the following statement respecting his qualifications for this office.

"Mr. Brown passed through the regular course of four years study in this institution, and received the degree of A. B. in the year 1832. During his residence here, he was distinguished for the activity of his intellect, the versatility of his talents, and the elegance of his taste. In every department of sciences pursued in this college, he maintained a distinguished rank. He was generally beloved for his amiable deportment, and respected for the spirituality of his mind, and the consistency of his life as a professed Christian.

"At the close of his collegiate course, he was selected, in concurrence with my own views, as one eminently qualified to fill the station of teacher in the Institution for the deaf and dumb in the city of New York. Of the manner in which he discharged the duties of that office, I can speak only from the information I have received from those who were associated with him there in the duties of instruction. From them I learn, that he distinguished himself, at an early period, for the accuracy and extent of his acquaintance with the language of signs, and that his whole course of instruction, during a number of years while he was connected with the Institution, was marked by uncommon zeal, energy, and perseverance.

"I feel authorized, therefore, to express the hope and belief, that Mr. Brown will be found peculiarly well qualified for the important station to which he is now called; and I would cordially commend him to the Christian courtesy and friendly patronage of all who are interested in the cause of learning and true religion." (Signed) "Jeremiah Day, president of Yale College."

Having passed a few days in Canton, and become acquainted with the views and plans of the trustees, regarding the course they desired him to pursue, Mr. Brown returned to Macao and entered upon it immediately. On the 29th of April, 1840, he laid before the trustees a brief statement respecting his labors up to that date, and from it some extracts are here introduced.

"It is now a little more than fourteen months since my arrival in China. My destination to this country was entirely unlooked for till twelve days before I left America. Indeed, I had, for a twelvemonth previous to that period, been accustomed to think of an early and intimate friend as the chosen agent of this Society. But a singular interference of Providence, detained him at home, and sent me hither in his stead. I came in haste, but with an eager desire to be employed in promoting the cause of education among this people, under your auspices.

"At first, the political and commercial troubles in China cast a shade over my prospects; but, finding that the president and members of the Society, notwithstanding circumstances so unfavorable to deliberation upon any subject not connected with politics and trade,

deliberation upon any subject not connected with politics and trade, retained their ardor in this cause, it ill became me to be discouraged. The fears therefore, which had at first arisen, subsided, and I endeavored to apply myself with all diligence to the study of the Chinese language, as a preparatory qualification for future labor in teaching Chinese youths.

"At this study solely, I spent the first six months after my arrival, residing with S. W. Williams esq., by whom we were hospitably received on our arrival. Mrs. Brown also devoted her time as far as possible to the same employment.

"On the 26th of August, 1839, we removed to the house of E. B. Squire esq., who with other British residents was obliged to flee from this place, in order to protect his wife and children from threatened violence. While there our studies were considerably interrupted.

"On the first of November we removed to the house procured for the use of the Society, and opened a school on the 4th of the same month, with six pupils, who had applied for admission in the summer previous. The object of the Society being, not to give a little instruction to many, but a thorough education to all its beneficiaries, and for other obvious reasons, it was deemed best to commence with half a dozen pupils. These boys fortunately, with one exception, came from the country, and were thus placed more completely within our control. The eldest, a boy of fifteen, by a few months' previous study had acquired so much knowledge of the English tongue, as to place him in advance of the rest, and has acted as a monitor in the school to a good deal of advantage. The others began *de novo*. With this class I have labored to attach them to the school, to lay the foundation of a long course of instruction, and make it a model for future classes. The objects proposed in the constitution of the Morrison Education Society, have been before me in every arrangement. It is not merely a *teaching*, but an *education* society, which aims at the training of the entire man, physical, intellectual, and moral.

"With these ends in view, I have assigned half of each day to Chinese, and half to English studies, beginning at 6 in the morning and closing at 9 o'clock P. M. Thus eight hours are given to books, and from three to four to exercise and recreation in the open air. My own study is the school-room, and the pupils are therefore constantly under supervision; out of school they are not permitted to leave the premises, where there is ample room for their sports. They have never manifested any displeasure at this degree of restraint, while it excludes from them many influences abroad which would injure

their manners and morals. As to rewards, they receive none but the approbation of those placed over them, and that of a good conscience, which I endeavor to persuade them, not without success I trust, is better than every other. Punishments are seldom required, for there are few rules to be broken, those only which their own convenience and happiness obviously demand. True I have had occasion to rebuke that gentile sin of lying, but, except in one instance, have had no occasion to resort to corporal punishment. An appeal to the conscience, or an intimation that they may be sent home, is ordinarily quite sufficient to prevent the repetition of an offense.

"They mingle in the family, and we try to treat them as sons, and encourage familiar confidence in us as their best friends. They are present with us at our morning and evening devotions of their own choice; and in short, we seek to make them feel that they are at *home*, and to give them the education of a Christian home. About four weeks ago, another class of five boys was received, which is taught by Mrs. Brown, and the Rev. W. C. Milne, who has kindly offered his services for an hour each day. Of this class, one proved to be unworthy of patronage, and was accordingly dismissed, as was one of the first class, who, after an experiment of two months, was found to be unable to keep pace with the rest. At present, therefore, there are nine pupils in the school, all of whom appear to be promising lads.

"Of these four are supported at the expense of the Society, i. e. their board and tuition are given them. The other five are maintained by private individuals. The first class have now been studying English five months, half of the time, averaging 2½ months constant study. They spent about a month at home, during the newyear holidays.

"Of methods of instruction this is not the time to speak. If inquiries are made as to their progress, some of the trustees can best answer them; and on this head I only remark, that I have ever preferred that they should begin with learning a less amount thoroughly, rather than more superficially."

At the last meeting of the trustees, held on the 27th instant, a second report was submitted to them by Mr. Brown, in which the account of his labors is brought down to that date, and from which further extracts are here introduced.

"Now that it becomes my duty to lay before the trustees a statement of my doings for sometime past, I may be allowed to forewarn them not to expect too much. The labors of a student are noiseless,

and little apt to attract the attention of men at large, and it is only when he can exhibit the accumulated results of long application, that he receives the meed of praise. Still farther removed from the cognizance of most men, are the humbler labors of the school-master, and it would be too sanguine, for me to expect to present to you, at this early day, facts for the public that will rival in interest those that are reported from other quarters around you. Nevertheless I would fain hope that the report now submitted to your inspection, may meet with so much approbation as to give fresh encouragement to the committee of trustees, and strengthen their confidence in the practicability and the excellence of what they have undertaken.

"The same general principles and plans, that were alluded to in my first report of April 1840, have been followed since then in the conduct of the school. The same division of time, between English and Chinese studies, exists as before, half of each day bring allotted to either. Thus the morning is devoted to Chinese, and the afternoon and evening to English lessons. A respectable elderly Chinese man is employed as teacher, whose habits and manners are becoming and exemplary, and who is very faithful in teaching after the Chinese mode. Being myself obliged to spend the same hours in Chinese study, I have not as yet been able to introduce any essential improvements upon the common method of teaching pursued in this country; consequently the pupils have spent this portion of time in committing to memory the Chinese classics, and in learning to write Chinese. In the meantime, their ability to understand the native books has increased. The subjects of those books which they read at school, as well as the style, are the main hindrances to a more intimate acquaintance with what they read. We should rarely look for or find young persons like them, even in England or America, who could discourse on moral or political economy, and these are the topics which fill entire volumes of the books which are put into the hands of tyros in China. There is also another difficulty in the way of a Chinese boy, when he commences to read the books of his own country, that which in the nature of the case cannot be experienced in an alphabetic or syllabic language. The English child has only to learn the powers of 26 letters, and then he is master of most of the phonetic elements that compose all words. Not so with the Chinese youth; he has no such royal road to the art of reading, for instead of having to learn little more than 26 letters, he must commit to memory the names and meanings of at least as many characters as there are words to be read After all, I suspect that it will

be found that this is enough to task the mind of a child with at once, and that there is more philosophy than absurdity in the method of instruction pursued in the schools of China. With a thorough knowledge of the Chinese classics, a European teacher might undoubtedly make improvements upon the native mode of teaching; but experience teaches me, (and that of others confirms the remark,) that to suggest a new method of instruction to a Chinese master, more consonant with our own views, is at once to diminish his interest in his employment, because he cannot appreciate what goes against all precedent in his own mind; and if persisted in, will utterly destroy it.

"While, therefore, the pupils of this school have pursued the usual course of Chinese study in their own way, I have myself devoted the same portion of time to the study of Chinese, apart from them, in order to qualify myself as soon as possible to interfere with this part of their education. With what success, it is not for me to say. Allow me, however, to express an opinion respecting the importance of this study, to him who would do good by means of education among this people. If it is necessary for a teacher among his own countrymen to understand the minds of those whom he instructs, how much more imperative is the necessity, in order to insure success among a strange people in a foreign land. Now language is the portrait of the mind in action, and he who would be familiarly acquainted with it, must become qualified to judge of its picture with the skill of an artist. It is because this attainment is so rare that there is so much misconception and ignorance respecting the peculiar feelings, prejudices, habits, and history of the Chinese. We meet them day after day, but our interviews respect the most palpable and common-place things, while in other points, our minds and theirs are widely removed from mutual contact. There is little or no play of sympathies between us. Our intercourse is much like that of two untaught mutes, that meet with ideas circumscribed by the limits of what their eyes have seen, and picture to each other in pantomime, the mere outlines of the few thoughts they have in common, and then part again in utter ignorance of each other's spiritual being.

"Every one who has endeavored to acquaint himself with the Chinese people through the medium of their language, has felt this, yet it is an acknowledged and remarkable fact, that some of the first links of the chain that would unite us to them are still wanting. For instance, some of the simplest questions in *grammar*, which would have been solved long ago in respect to any western language, that

had been so long studied, are to this day unasked and unanswered in any work on Chinese philology in the English language. The questions are simple, but the answers none has given. They meet the student at the outset of his course, and are ever and anon recurring, till the philosophic mind is tired of leaping chasms in its way.

"The existence of these *terræ incognitæ* in the Chinese language renders it incumbent on those that are now engaged in the study of it, and especially one who undertakes to carry out the enlarged views of the Morrison Education Society, to devote immediate and unremitted attention to subjects that have so long remained uninvestigated, until he has done all in his power to place them before the world in their true light. From these remarks, the committee can judge of the expediency and wisdom of their early recommendation, that their educational agent should devote much of his first years to study. I have followed it with the earnest wish to prepare myself to be as useful as possible in the cause of the Society.

"In English studies the boys have made creditable advances since they were visited by the trustees on the 4th of March. Two of them have nearly gone through a vol. of 274 pages on geography, besides a smaller work previously, and the other four have pursued the small work abovementioned, and about half of Parley's Geography. In the science of numbers, they have first studied a work on mental arithmetic, and have since proceeded in Gordon's book, through the fundamental processes of written arithmetic, to reduction, and compound addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. Twice a week they have spent a portion of the day in learning to write with the pen. As in every other school, there are diversities of talent here, and different degrees of natural adaptation to the various branches of learning. Still, as a whole, I am persuaded that their progress will be gratifying to the friends of the Society. In reading, there has been a marked improvement, as also in speaking English, and in composition during the last five months. The Rev. Mr. Milne and the lady of the Rev. Mr. Boone deserve much for the talent and faithfulness they have exhibited in their training, during the period of my absence at Singapore and Malacca. The moral character of the boys, struck me at once as being decidedly improved. There is more truthfulness, regularity of habits, conscientiousness, and gratitude for the benefits they receive, than I have ever seen before among them. These things, too, are not by any means the minor objects of their education. All that adds to the formation of excellence in character is most highly to be prized. I am afraid to be

positive on the point, (being warned by past experience,) but I should think there is little danger that the pupils now here would ever leave us of their own accord, without permission. The school is known to a considerable extent among the Chinese, in this vicinity, and a good many applications have been made for admission to it. It is well known by all these persons, that the highest recommendation an applicant can bring, is, *ceteris paribus*, an engagement to remain under instruction for an indefinite period of time, to be limited only by the discretion of the Society. So many applications have been declined, that those now here can but feel that they are privileged above others, their fellows.

"Much more might have been done in the form of instruction, had the school been properly supplied with books. But though every desire has been manifested by the trustees to meet this deficiency, it still remains. There are many difficulties in the way of furnishing a school here, which are unknown in more favored situations. We need books made expressly for the use of schools in which English is not the vernacular tongue. This desideratum can only be supplied gradually, and by the united efforts of those who best know what is wanted, and how to furnish it. As the cause of education advances in the eastern world, the production of such works will doubtless keep pace with it. In India, where, by the enlightened policy of the English government, the subject of education for all classes of men is receiving more and more attention, this fact is one of the signs of the increased interest with which popular education is regarded. In justice to our pupils, it ought to be said that they have labored under great difficulties for the want of books enough. For example, in geography, all could not learn the same lesson, for they had but two books, so that four boys, but partially acquainted with the language, have been obliged to read together in one book, and two in the other. In the study of arithmetic the difficulty was still greater, because they had but one book for all the six, and therefore were compelled to depend almost wholly on oral instruction, which of course adds as much to the labor of the instructor, as to the inconvenience of the learner. I trust this evil will soon be removed, since books have been repeatedly sent for, and if the wishes of all concerned here are obtained, will not be long in coming. One of the former officers of the Society has kindly offered to procure a supply for the school on his return to England, whither he has gone. I am also happy to state to the trustees, that I was successful, to some extent, in procuring books in the Straits; and that, while at

Malacca, during the last summer, the Rev. J. Legge, principal of the Anglo-Chinese College, prepared with me a volume for the press, which I believe will very much facilitate the acquisition of the English language by pupils here and in Chinese schools elsewhere.

"I beg to express my thanks to the trustees for the very considerate kindness with which they assented to and approved of my absence the last summer. I hope it has not been without advantage to the cause in which I am engaged, while the expenses of the Society have been not very materially increased by the measure, which the health of my family required. In the meantime I had an opportunity of observing what is done for the education of the Chinese in the Straits. The college at Malacca, where I was hospitably entertained by the Rev. Mr. Legge, I found in as flourishing a condition as could be expected, at this early stage of its progress under the present incumbent. The school has been filled up anew since Mr. Legge took charge of it, on the death of the Rev. Mr. Evans. It had in July about 35 boys, who had been at school only a few months. They were, however, making rapid advances in learning to read. Should the college continue to be under the same superintendance as at present, it will, I doubt not, satisfy all the just expectations of its friends.

"In Singapore there are three schools for Chinese boys, taught by English and American masters. The largest of these, when I was there, was that supported by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. The next was in the Singapore Institution, and the other under the care of the missionaries of the American Presbyterian Board. The last, though small, is a good beginning. The Institution school had not flourished of late in its Chinese department, Messrs. Moor and Dickinson informed me, partly because of an epidemic among the native population, and partly because the European instructors are too much occupied in the other departments to allow them to devote much personal attention to it. It is conducted by native masters in their own way. A few Chinese boys are found in the English department, and I noticed a very intelligent lad who had risen to the first class, and was reciting a lesson in algebra. Perhaps this branch of the school may be revived to better advantage when the number of European masters is increased, or by the training of Chinese teachers to take chage of it.

"The first mentioned school, that of the American Board, being of some years standing, and having had the exclusive attention of the gentlemen charged with it, offers at the present time, the most

pleasing results to the observer. It contains not far from 50 scholars, all of whom with one or two exceptions, are Chinese, and all are boarding, not day-scholars. If any one doubtful of the expediency of teaching English to the Chinese were to visit this school, he could hardly fail to have his doubts removed. Honorable mention has frequently been made of it, and its success certainly deserves it. It is now under the care of Mr. A. North, who exhibits much skill and enthusiasm in his employment.

"In reviewing all that I have seen of schools for the Chinese during my absence, I am more than ever convinced of the fitness of the spot chosen by the founders of this Society for their operations. Schools in the colonies will benefit their people, but they will I am constrained to think, exert little influence upon the mother-country. Many reasons might be adduced for this opinion, but I cannot enlarge. This view is not confined to myself, but has been expressed by all with whom I have conversed upon the subject abroad.

"In conclusion, then, may I not hope that the foregoing statements will serve to strengthen the determination of the committee to extend the benefits of education, as far as possible, to the multitudes of China. The invisible hand of Providence is even now at work preparing to break up new avenues into the midst of the darkness you would disperse. All things around us conspire to say, a change is at hand. A magnificent train of events seems to be coming up in the future. May we be prepared to meet it, bearing to those on whom it is to come, the proffer of a still better boon, the pure and peaceful culture of the mind."

Of those youth who were under the patronage of the Society previous to Mr. Brown's arrival, only a few words need be said. The interruption of friendly intercourse between the Chinese and foreigners in March 1839, drove them all from their studies, excepting the one at Singapore, who has of late received his whole support there, from those under whose tuition he is being educated. After a short absence, the three, who had been with Dr. Parker, came back and continued with him, till he embarked for the United States of America in July 1840. Probably some or all of them will resume their studies with him, on his return to China. Of the others, none have since engaged in their studies as formerly. One of them, having been sought out while residing in Macao, in the sping of 1839, was by the strongest persuasions and promises induced to enter the service of his imperial majesty's high commissioner, who employed him as English interpreter and translator, and through him obtained translations of

many extracts from the newspapers of the day, from Murray's Cyclopædia of Geography, and other foreign works, some of them relating to China. The efforts made to secure the services of this youth, while yet his education was but half completed, are good evidences that the Chinese, even in the highest stations, appreciate the value of an acquaintance with foreign languages and literature. The youth was kindly treated by the commissioner, well remunerated, and enjoyed good opportunities for improving his knowledge of his own language. He was kept thus employed till Lin's removal from office, and has since, in accordance with his recommendation, been engaged in the study of the historical and classical writings of his own countrymen. His English studies, however, have not been at any time, and still are not, entirely neglected. Many items of information obtained through this medium, were sent up to the imperial court; and it was the intention of the commissioner, to publish to his own countrymen the results of his inquiries concerning foreign nations. He is understood to have taken all his papers with him, on leaving Canton, and he may perhaps, erelong, arrange and prepare his materials for publication.

From the inquiries made, in obedience to a resolution passed at the last annual meeting, respecting Chinese schools beyond the boundaries of the empire, very few returns have been made, and but little information gained.

School-books are still a great *desiderata*. The Chinese Chrestomathy, containing a series of easy lessons on reading, writing, geography, mathematics, architecture, the liberal arts, natural history, domestic and commercial affairs, etc., will, it is hoped, be found useful as a school-book for those who have made some progress in learning English. Another, and a smaller work, comprising a large variety of common conversational phrases, in the composition of which Mr. Brown was engaged a part of the time during his visit to the Straits, will doubtless be found equally useful. It is now passing through the press at Malacca and some of the sheets, forming the first part of the book, are already in the hands of the boys under his tuition.

The state of the funds of the Society will be seen by the treasurer's report, accompanying this. Since the organization of the Society, no special efforts have been made to increase its funds. The sums originally subscribed were thought to be sufficient for making a fair beginning; and, further, strong confidence was entertained that, on a teacher being procured, scholars collected, and the business of education fairly commenced, it would not be any very difficult matter, in

a community of such well-known liberality as that formed by the foreign residents in China, to raise the means requisite for carrying on this good work. The time has now come, then, when the trustees feel they are in duty bound to make known to all the friends of this Society its wants, and to urge on them its claims.

In the absence from China of the vice-president and auditors, their places have been temporarily filled by other members of the Society, nominated by the trustees; and in these arrangements it is hoped the Society will concur.

Hitherto the number of pupils has been small; but it may now be doubled, or even trebled, and with very little increase of expenditure. That this result, however, may be attained with its fullest advantages, the desirableness, already felt, of having at least one more teacher, is forced upon the attention of the trustees. This want has been most amply supplied by the gratuitous services of Mrs. Boone and the Rev. Mr. Milne, who, with the Rev. Mr. Boone, have had entire charge of the school and library during Mr. Brown's absence from Macao, from April 1st to Sept. 10th of this year. For these timely and valuable services the warmest thanks of the Society are especially due. The desirableness of early procuring the permanent assistance of another teacher, already alluded to, must be apparent to every one; and the trustees confidently hope that the present meeting will authorize those, who may be intrusted with the management of the Society's affairs for the coming year, to adopt the necessary measures to attain an object so essential.

In closing this report, the trustees would encourage themselves, and all the friends of the Society, by renewed reference to the grand and noble object to which it aims. It is impossible, by any language, adequately to express the high importance of training young Chinese in the manner proposed by this institution. It should be borne in mind, also, that a new era has here begun in the course of events, and, under these new and improved prospects opening before us, it is time the work of training the intellectual man be urged on upon a broader scale and with augmented force.

After the reading of the report, it was moved by Mr. Mollen, seconded by Mr. Williams, and unanimously resolved:—

"That the report now read be accepted and approved, and printed under the direction of the committee of trustees."

It was next, on motion of Mr. Matheson, seconded by Mr. Boone, unanimously resolved:—

"That the especial thanks of the Society be conveyed to professors

Gibbs, Silliman, and Goodrich, of Yale College, for their promptness in acceding to the request of the trustees to select a tutor, and to promote generally the interests of the Society, and for the admirable selection they have made in the Rev. Mr. Brown."

On motion of Mr. Bell, seconded by Mr. Hobson, it was resolved :—

"That the thanks of the Society be given to the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Boone, and the Rev. Mr. Milne, for their valuable services in teaching the school, and taking charge of the library during the late visit of Mr. Brown to the Straits, and for their generosity in doing so, without entailing expense of any kind on the Society."

In reply to this resolution, Mr. Boone briefly remarked, that the services he had rendered to the Society were entirely unworthy of thanks; that it had been a pleasure to him to do even that little, and if an opportunity should occur again, it would give him equal pleasure to repeat it, and as much more as lay in his power. Mr. Milne responded on his part, that in his own view, if there was any obligation, it was mutual, for he had esteemed it a privilege, to further in any measure the objects of the Society, and he still regarded it in that light. It had given him great satisfaction to see in this school those germs of good to China, which had been planted by the instrumentality of the Morrison Education Society, and would there, he trusted, be nourished into growth and maturity. He was happy to testify that the difference between the present and former intellectual conditions of those to whom their patronage had been extended, afforded striking evidence that a mental stimulus of no ordinary kind, in this country, had been at work in those minds, while the moral results of this first experiment were no less delightful to one who had been in a situation to make the comparison. He concluded by saying that he could not doubt that the friends of the Society would henceforth be encouraged to sustain it liberally.

Mr. Bridgman then rose, and asking liberty to bring to the notice of the Society the labor of conducting the school now under its direction, spoke as follows:—Since the opening of the school in this house, I have visited it once or oftener every week. These informal visits have afforded good opportunities of observing the whole routine of tuition and discipline. From one of the trustees, thus situated, something more than an approving voice is due. To those who see only the report which has been submitted to the meeting this morning, the labors connected with the management of such a school, cannot appear in their full magnitude, nor is it possible for me to set

them before you in their just proportions. You must go into the school-room, and daily watch the scene there, in order fully to estimate either the amount of labor or its results. Besides giving instruction, and listening to recitations at fixed hours each day, a watchful care must be maintained both night and day over the pupils, whether they be in or out of the school-room. The weight of the burden imposed by these duties, none can learn except by experience—at least I had never known it, unless I had learned it in this way. Where the instructors are deeply interested in the welfare of their pupils, (as I know they are in this case,) they are often insensible to the burden, and sometimes sink under it before they are aware to what an extent they are tasking their energies. In this school the burden has been heavy enough—heavier, I think, than our friends themselves imagine; and the results of their efforts for the benefit of their pupils, greater: of this, at least I am certain, that but for personal observation, made as already stated, I should not have estimated either so highly, by one half, as I do now. Some may regret that the number of pupils has been so small; I do not. Mr. Brown required much time for the study of the Chinese language, and it is well that he has had so much. In the school, a good beginning has been made, better in my judgment, than otherwise could have been; and now if our means will admit, the number of pupils may be increased. I will not, Mr. President, dwell longer upon this subject, but I am unwilling to sit down, without uttering one word of encouragement. In the toilsome hours of study and teaching, it must be a consolation to know that one has the approbation, the sympathy, the countenance, and the support, of those who are around him. Thanks, because they cost little, are not the less due. Better encouragement than *thanks* will be given: still these, poor as they are, should not be withheld; and I am sure, sir, that you, and every one present, will wish to have entered on the records of this meeting, the resolution which I now beg leave to submit to it:

"Resolved, That the thanks of this Society, be given to the Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Brown for the care, assiduity, and zeal, which they have so constantly exhibited in carrying into effect its object in educating Chinese youths."

Mr. Dent followed him, saying, I second this resolution most cordially, and I fear I shall only impair the effect of Mr. Bridgman's remarks by adding anything. He speaks from an intimate acquaintance with Mr. and Mrs. Brown, and a thorough insight into all their arrangements and plans, the result of almost daily intercourse.

My opportunities have of course been more limited, but in visiting the establishment, and examining the boys, I have been highly gratified with their progress and their quiet cheerful demeanor, and the general air of order and comfort around them, so different to what they have been accustomed to. Mr. Brown's services would be valuable at any time, but I consider the Society singularly fortunate in obtaining them at the outset of its course. He is most assiduous in his attention to the boys, prosecuting at the same time his study of the Chinese language, and of their system of education, with the view of improving it, and from his talents, acquirements, and patient spirit of investigation, with an entire devotion to the cause, we may confidently look forward to the realization *of some of the more extended objects of the Society at no very distant period.* Most sincerely do I trust, both for their own sakes and the interests of the Society, that the health of Mr. and Mrs. Brown will enable them to carry out the system they have so successfully commenced.

The resolution was then put to vote, and unanimously carried.

Mr. Brown responded to the resolution in the following terms:

I am not one, Mr. President, who undervalues the good opinion of others, especially when it is expressed by those whom it is my great desire to please, in the discharge of duties they have seen fit to assign to me, but still permit me to say that of thanks I deserve none. If I have done what I could to promote the interests of this Society, it was no more than I ought to do. Less could not have been expected, for "to him that knoweth to do good and doeth it not, to him it is sin." I on the other hand feel greatly obliged to the members of the Society for the liberal means they have furnished me to carry out their plan of operations.

In the reports that I have sent in to the committee of trustees, and from which extracts have been read in your hearing to-day, perhaps all that is necessary has been said respecting my labors in behalf of the Society. You there see what studies have principally engaged my attention, what course has been pursued in the school, and so far as results can be spoken of, what has been effected, how much gained, and how much lost. The last of these reports has likewise given me an opportunity to express my thanks to the trustees for leave of absence during the last summer. While the cause of the necessity to leave home was distressing, an opportunity was thereby afforded me, to make observations upon schools similar to our own in other places, which I should ever have wished to enjoy, as a means of furthering the ends of the Morrison Education Society; and I trust it

will be found not only that the health of my family has been benefited, but that the facilities for prosecuting the business of education here have been increased. For both those results, I am directly indebted to the gentlemen in whose hands the management of the concerns of the Society is placed.

The state of the Chinese schools at Singapore and Malacca, has already been concisely laid before you. I will, therefore, only take this opportunity to express my conviction in regard to one matter but slightly touched upon before, and no longer interrupt the deliberations of the meeting.

It is not because it is new that I introduce the subject now, for it was one of the persuasions that led to the formation of this Society. It is this, sir, that the founders of the Morrison Education Society selected the best spot for the sphere of their operations, and that if we would hope to effect any great change in the system of education prevalent in China, it must mainly be done, by efforts made in China itself. I am far from wishing to discourage those benevolent persons who have undertaken to educate the Chinese in their colonies abroad. I have seen too many happy fruits of their labors, to indulge such a thought even if any *à priori* reasoning of my own had ever suggested it. The schools among the Chinese colonists are of great value to those for whom they were intended: they are exerting a silent steady influence upon those communities, slowly but surely elevating them in the scale of society, and lending their aid to the cause of Christianity. But as means of affecting this country, they ought not in my present judgment, much to be relied on. Many things concur to strengthen this opinion. The very relation of a colony to the mother-country is one of them. Who would think of bringing about any great revolution in England, by measures set on foot in New South Wales or the Canadas? It were opposing one's self to a current of influence that always sets in the opposite direction. The colonies on the other hand, would soon feel the effect of changes wrought at home. The argument is still more applicable to the case in hand. The Chinese who go abroad, by that very act outlaw themselves. The communities they form in other lands are not reckoned as belonging to the empire, and have as little to do with the Chinese government as if they did not exist. Now, what, humanly speaking, can be expected of them, so perfectly isolated from the mass of their countrymen? Not certainly, that they will do much to improve the condition of China.

But perhaps it may be said, that many of the colonists will return to

their own country, and so renew their connection with this people, with all the advantages derived from a residence, and, it may be, an education in more enlightened parts of the world. Could this be expected, it would very much enhance the value of schools among them, as means of indirect benefit to China. But according to the best information I have been able to obtain on the subject, not more than three or four in a hundred of those who emigrate from this country ever return again, and some say even less. Is it not evident then that the major part of what is done for the education of the Chinese in foreign lands must be confined in its effects to the places where they sojourn, when so few of those whom these efforts can reach, find their way back again to the 'central land?'

But allowing that more were to return, and with the best intentions to do good among their own people, they are marked at once as the men who have been among 'barbarians' to learn wisdom, and who now, most arrogantly and presumptuously in the estimation of the Chinese, would teach them the ethics and philosophy of 'outside' dwellers in darkness. Such, you are well aware, sir, is the regard of this people for those of other lands, and such would be the reception that any innovations from such a source would meet with.

It may perhaps be thought, that the same difficulty lies in the way of our exertions here. In kind, it is true, but not in degree. In the first place those whom this Society educates, come directly from the country and from the people of China, under our influence, and are not expatriated by doing so. They come with the consent and approbation of their nearest friends, who are themselves a part of the nation, and in some measure pledged by this assent, to receive their children kindly when they return. There is therefore much more reason and hope that boys who have been trained in the Society's schools, will be less affected by the prejudices that have been alluded to, than those who have resided abroad, during the period of their education. The pupils taught here will also be less divested of their national character, feelings, and tastes, than others who have long intermingled with people of other nations. A careful observer of the Chinese in the Straits is not long in discovering the traces of this effect of mingling with foreigners, which must of course become more distinct in course of time, and may operate as a tie to detain them where they are, or to diminish their influence with their countrymen, should they return home. We, however, are sure that all those whom we educate, *will* return to their own people, and be associated with them in after life, and while they will be improved (we hope) in many respects, they will still be *Chinese*.

But what most dissociates the Chinese colonists from the great mass of the nation, is the fact that their children in those situations, having foreign mothers, know almost nothing of the language of their fathers. I have seen a group of 30 boys or more, from the age of ten to thirteen or fourteen years, of whom only one could speak a word of Chinese beyond the names of a few of the most familiar objects. In general, this language is as foreign to them as it is to us, and if they ever learn it, they must do it in the same way that we do. It is essential to the success of this Society, sir, that the pupils in its schools should be thoroughly versed in their own literature; otherwise they can never transfuse into it the knowledge which they derive from foreign sources, nor can they be respected among a people, where extensive literary attainments are the only way to eminence and distinction. It seems to me almost impossible, in *ordinary circumstances*, that a boy born and brought up in a colony, should rise to a station of commanding influence in China. If he makes tolerable attainments in the dialect of his neighborhood he will do well.

I am sure that the members of this Society concur with me in the sentiment that the post for us is *here;* that our point of attack, all friendly as it is, should be in China itself and nowhere else.

The benevolent originators of this association were most judicious in determining to approach as near as possible to the Chinese with the blessings of education in their hands, to offer for their reception. Here in the name of the Society would I stand; by all laudable means endeavoring to convince them of the value of these gifts, and in this service, I am ready to toil until I die.

Mr. Dent then rose and said:—I have now to submit the following proposition for the consideration of the meeting, and I should do so with much more confidence and satisfaction if we had a fuller attendance.

"Resolved—That the trustees be requested to take measures for the increase of the annual subscribing members, and the donations to the funds of the Society, and to procure an additional teacher, with reference to the prospect and desirableness of an extension of pupils."

The points embraced in this proposition would appear to fall within the province of the trustees, and under ordinary circumstances they certainly would, nor does it arise from any difference of opinion amongst us as to their desirableness, that we have not acted in the matter. But the gentlemen of the meeting will recollect that the present trustees have retained office for the last two years from the necessity of the case:—during that period they have not hesitated to

incur the responsibility of any arrangements and outlay that were necessary for carrying on the operations of the Society; the time, however, has now arrived for extending them, which will involve additional expense and new engagements, and they felt it their duty to defer any proceedings thereon until the sense of the members of the Society was declared. I fully expect that you will affirm the proposition, which I bring forward solely in the capacity of a member of the Society, but at the same time I wish you clearly to understand to what we shall all be pledged thereby. It is not merely a question of raising funds to meet our present or an increased expenditure, but the much more important one of inviting hither another teacher. Mr. Brown has permitted me to state that he is well acquainted with a gentleman, who, he thinks, would be willing to accept our invitation; he was a fellow-teacher with him, and possesses every requisite qualification, (and we want no better testimony,) and the expenses would at first be moderate, since he would require to remain some time in connection with Mr. Brown. This does not materially alter the case. With Mr. Brown we are differently situated; he is already here, and we are mutually committed to each other, for weal or wo; but it is a grave consideration to increase our responsibility by calling away a person from his friends and home. The alternative would be, that now we have surmounted all preliminary difficulties, and made such satisfactory progress, and that new channels to our exertions are opening to us under much brighter prospects, we shall be compelled to halt in our course of usefulness, without even a person to supply Mr. Brown's place should sickness unfortunately, or other circumstances cause his absence. But I have now, as I ever have had from the first establishment of the Society, the most perfect confidence that this community and the friends of education abroad, will liberally respond to the appeal which we now at length feel justified in making to them. While then I have not attempted to disguise the consequences, I still strongly urge the adoption of my proposition.

Mr. Bridgman succeeded Mr. Dent, and spoke to the following effect on the same resolution:

For the non-appearance, on our list of subscribers, of so many of the names of the foreign residents, some explanation ought to be made. Perhaps the trustees have done wrong in this matter; but the fact is, they have never presented the list to the community for signatures since the organization of the Society. I know, however, that there are many, now in China, who are ready to aid this Society,

for they have expressed their wish to contribute to its funds, and an opportunity will, doubtless, soon be afforded them for so doing.

One topic more I wish to advert to at this time. A point has now been gained, at which the annual expenditures may be fixed with a tolerable degree of exactness, since they will vary only according to the extent of operations. To cover a steady outlay, in salaries, rentals, &c., there ought to be an equally steady income. In addition to what is contemplated in the resolution, I wish to repeat a suggestion, which I have heard, respecting the establishment of *professorships* in aid of this Society. In our own favored countries these are common. Some also, I believe, have already been established in India. And I trust the time is not far off when we shall see such in in China: by a single act securing to an institution like this the means of supporting an able teacher *in perpetuo* is doing good on a noble scale, and would be in excellent keeping with that generous spirit which has often been exhibited here in China. A recent instance of this liberality is Mr. Rustomjee's donation for seamen. A professorship founded in this way, so as to secure the constant services of a master of arts and sciences, for the native youth, is a species of munificence, which, while it will carry down the name of its founder in grateful remembrance to future generations, will bear along with it blessings the most permanent and valuable that man can bequeath to posterity.

The question being put it was carried unanimously.

The members present then proceeded to ballot for officers for the ensuing year; and the following gentlemen were elected.

TRUSTEES.

LANCELOT DENT, Esq.	President.
WILLIAM BELL, Esq.	Vice-president.
JAMES MATHESON, Esq.	Treasurer.
Rev. E. C. BRIDGMAN,	Corresponding Secretary.
J. R. MORRISON, Esq.	Recording Secretary.

AUDITORS.

W. H. MORSS, Esq. ALEX. MATHESON, Esq.

After the ballot, the business of the meeting being finished, it was dissolved.

Lancelot Dent, *President.*

Oct. 29th.—Postscript.

Since the late meeting of the Society, while the report has been passing through the press, twelve new pupils have been received into

the school, so that the whole number is now eighteen. Of these several have been waiting for a year past to be admitted, and all came unsought, as soon as it was made known that there was a willingness on the part of the Society to receive more. Were it expedient to take a larger number now, there would be no difficulty in obtaining as many as might be desired.

The parents of those lately added to the school, and of some of the more advanced class, have engaged, after a month's trial of the boy's character and capacity, to enter into a written agreement to allow those who are approved to remain a definite number of years under instruction, and in case of removal before the expiration of that period, to refund the money expended by the Society on account of their sons.

Note. From the treasurer's report, which we have not space for here, it appears that the total amounts of receipts is $9820.75, and the expenditure $7636.25, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of $2184.50.

ART. VI. *Journal of Occurrences: progress of H. B. M.'s second expedition; losses of the Chinese at Amoy; Keshen's trial; Lin's recall and new appointment on the Yellow river; affairs at Canton and Hongkong.*

PROGRESS of the second expedition up to the 25th instant has been reported here, with the taking of Chusan on the 1st, Chinhae on the 10th, and Ningpo on the 13th. Adverse winds, usual at this season of the year, prevented its more rapid progress north and kept the ships windbound several days, thus delaying its operations.

After taking Chusan on the 1st, several days were spent, waiting for the winds to moderate, during which time parties were sent out to see that no military remained upon the island. One party went through the vallies to Singkong, where the Columbine and Nemesis met them, and from whence, many of the soldiers, it was ascertained, had started, and passed into Seaou Sha-aou. From this last place, the party was informed that the prefect started, carrying off with him his treasure. This party returned over the hills, crossing the head of the Chaeho vally, on its way back. Two other parties went out, each in a different direction. One of these two, on its return, brought in 22 bullocks. At first there was some difficutly in procuring provisions; but the people, being well paid, soon of themselves began to bring in their produce, and there was, at the last dates, an abundance of

everything at Chusan. Regarding the retaking of Tinghae, our information is as yet so incomplete, that we must refrain from saying more than, that the loss was severe on the side of the Chinese: 1500 men are reported to have fallen; and sir Hugh Gough himself, is said to have led on the attack.

On the 8th, the weather having become mild and fair, Chinhae was reconnoitered; the ships moved on towards it the next day, and the place was taken on the 10th. The fire-eating commissioner Yukeën, and general Yu Pooynn, were there during the action. The commissioner, seeing the odds turning against him, tried to kill himself by drowning, but was taken out of the water by his attendants and carried off; and report says, what is yet doubtful, that he went as far as Yuyaou, and there died of poison, or of swallowing gold. The general, doubtless desiring to fighting another day, prudently retired to Ningpo, but not until he found his stronghold no longer defensible. The troops at Chinhae were numerous, and the works of defense extensive and as strong as the Chinese could make them. Here too the destruction of life is supposed to have been great; among the killed were many officers, of whom several are said to have committed suicide.

Ningpo, a beautiful city, and fully two thirds the size of Canton, was occupied on the 13th. Trusting to Chinhae—from which it is distant only a few miles on the same side of the river—the Chinese had prepared no defenses at Ningpo, except some men with jingalls and matchlocks, who fled as soon as they ascertained that the British forces were advancing. The steamers did not reach the town till near dark, when the officers had moved off, leaving behind them in the public treasury about $60,000. Ningpo is the chief city of a prefecture of the same name, and a fine specimen of Chinese cities; its streets are comparatively wide, and the place abounds with arches *(pae fang)*, chiefly of the Ming dynasty, affording some beautiful specimens of ornaments deeply cut in granite. Public agents, for the care of property detained or captured, were appointed, and they had already about $100,000 in specie or goods under their care. The inhabitants had many of them written over the doors of their houses '*submissive people*.'

On the 20th and 21st, the Nemesis and Phlegethon moved up the river about 40 miles westward to Yuyaou (餘姚), without hindrance or opposition. The scenery all along the river is described, by those who visited it, as being most beautiful. Yuyaou is the chief city of a district of the same name.

Captain Anstruther had taken up his head quarters in his old residence, the prison of Ningpo, but now surrounded by his artillery, instead of lictors and turnkeys.

There is a great want of interpreters in the expedition, there being but four, excepting some Chinese: Mr. Gutzlaff at Ningpo, Mr. Thom at Chinhae, Mr. Medhurst at Chusan, and Mr. Morrison with the plenipotentiary.

The foregoing are all the particulars, of any interest, that have

come to our knowledge. It does not appear, from any thing that we have yet seen, what are the intentions of the leaders of the expedition regarding future operations. To move much further north, during the winter, must be nearly or quite impracticable; we can hardly suppose, however, that sir Hugh Gough and sir William Parker will remain inactive, while Hangchow and other large cities may be reached by the steamers. They have commenced a course of action, which, it is natural to suppose, they will deem it expedient to follow up vigorously, until either the Chinese come forward and conclude an honorable peace, or the queen's arms shall rule the country. The iron disposition, which has so long made this empire impenetrable to the foreigner, must soon end. It is not to be tolerated much longer by the spirit of the age; and its downfall both in China and Japan, must, and will, we apprehend, soon be witnessed. It does not appear that any Chinese officer had, up to the 25th, come forward to seek for peace. And it remains to be seen, whether the son of heaven can treat on equal terms with the other potentates of the earth—whether this proud supremacy will bend or break. To save the effusion of blood, and the evils of capturing cities, it has always seemed to us desirable that this question should be carried directly to the emperor in person. It may be he does not yet understand correctly the object aimed at, nor fully comprehend how free intercourse may be allowed and his throne retained.

When one neighbor offends another, or commits depredations on his property, or injures the life or limbs of his people, whether the evils are done by the master himself or by his servants, the master is the one who ought to be remonstrated with, and compelled to make reparation and give securities for future good behavior. If the evil deeds were done by a servant or a son, either might be retained till the pleasure of the superior was known. But it would be highly improper to commence indiscriminate chastisement, until every means of reaching the master had failed. This supposed case is not perhaps perfectly analogous to the quarrel with the Chinese. Yet we think that direct access to the emperor ought to have been sought—and still ought to be sought. In the supposed case, if the offended neighbor should fall upon the outworks of the other, pull down his defenses, take possession of his barns and store-houses, to the great and irrecoverable loss of innocent persons—persons who were in noways answerable for the injury, and who could by no means influence the will of the master—such conduct would be harsh, and every disinterested and right-minded person would deprecate such proceedings. Could we have any influence with the directors of the present expedition, we would urge them to carry this question directly home to the emperor: we would urge this—as we have from the first urged it, because it seems to us the most proper manner to settle the difficulty, and the way too in which it can be done with the least injury to the offending party, and with the least cost to the offended.

The sufferings and losses sustained already, by casualties and collision on both sides, are neither few nor light. No man can foresee

where these things will terminate; yet every benevolent heart must ardently desire that such expensive and destructive operations may be speedily succeeded by peace and profitable intercourse. The losses of the Chinese are immense; and if long continued must, we think, lead to the overthrow of the ruling dynasty. Irrecoverable ruin has already overtaken thousands, many of whom can have no part or lot in the matter, besides the bitter cup of sorrows that is handed out of them. We do not desire to see the old order of things restored; but on those who broke it up and who are now guiding the course of events here, great responsibilities are devolved; and these men must not, in their zeal to work out good results, be regardless of the ways and the means of accomplishing their end.

Both officers and men, attached to the expedition must needs be keep well on the alert, scattered as they now are, and garrisoned in five distinct places—namely, Hongkong, Amoy, Chinsan, Chinhae, and Ningpo; their duties too cannot but be sufficiently onerous dur the months of winter.

Letters have been received here from Amoy to the 29th. All was then quiet, and the Chinese merchants were beginning to confide in their new masters. Supplies were abundant.

2. *The loss of the Chinese at Amoy* are detailed to some extent in a memorial to the emperor by Yen Pihtow, governor of Fuhkeën and Chĕkeäng, who asks for 3,000,000 taels of silver (or about 3,333,000 dollars) for immediate use. Keäng Keyun of Kinmun (or Quemoy), the governor says, fell into the water and died, in endeavoring to drive back the assailants, as they were landing. He was the commander-in-chief of the naval forces, the admiral being to the northward and wind-bound. Four other officers are reported, by the governor, as having fallen in the action; their names are Ling Che, Hwa Kwoking, Yang Shanke, and Le Keming—one a colonel, and the others of the rank of ensign. Wang Shetsin, Natanchoo, and Yang Tingkeäng, were among the wounded; the first a major, the second and third lt.-colonels. Among the soldiers, the killed and wounded were very many.

3. *Keshen's trial* has been reported in the Peking Gazette; a translation of that report of the trial we quote from the Canton Press: it remains to be seen whether this high officer is to be sacrificed.

The royal prince Wo shih, and the minister Jinseaou and others, respectfully intimate, that having in council assembled come to deliberate decisions, beg leave now to lay their report before the throne.

"On the thirteenth of the seventh month and twenty-first year of Taoukwang, his majesty's commands were received as follows: 'Yinglung reports that Keshen has been placed under arrest, and brought to the capital, and has been delivered over to the Board of Punishments; and we appoint our princes royal, Jny tsin, Chwang tsin, Tingkeun, and Hwny tsin, the great literary doctors, the high military officers of the privy council, and the vice presidents of the six Boards to assemble together and constitute a Board of Punishment to sit in judgment upon (Keshen's) affairs Respect this.'

"Whereupon the Kwangchow foo and the adjutant general, Yinglung, having delivered Keshen up to the said Board, we the ministers and others in council assembled brought him forth before us, and in regular order examined into each

particular, to all and each of which he in person replied; and we memorialize and respectfully request the sacred glance to be cast upon the case, praying that torture may be added in the examination. It appears that Keshen, last year was appointed to Kwangtung to examine into the affairs of the barbarians, and in consequence of there being no person who understood the barbarian language, as he passed though Shantung he wrote a letter to To Kwanpoo, the lieut.-governor, that he wished to take with him to Canton Paou chung, who understood the barbarian language, and who was of the same Canton village as the heën magistrate, Chaou Tszeyung. After his arrival at Canton, he first proceeded upon the principles of reason to deliver his lucid commands, after which the said barbarians demanded that a port for trade should be given them, but ere the negotiations were completed, they forthwith attacked the fort of Taekok and also surrounded that of Shakok. In consequence of this, Keshen attempted to rescue (the forts) from the dangerous position, but was destitute of plans, and became willing in behalf of the English to memorialize the emperor to give them the region of Hongkong as a place upon which to dwell. The said barbarians, intently scheming to have the rule of the place, immediately issued their false proclamations there, and spread out their tents.

"During the twelfth month the said barbarians wished to deliver up Tinghae, and they sent their barbarian ships to Canton to have an interview, while Keshen sent a letter to Elepoo, to go and receive it (Tinghae) back from the barbarian eye who was detained in Chĕkeäng. In the present year, first month and fifteenth day; Keshen repaired to the Bocca Tigris to make examination, and on arriving at the offing of Tsze sze, the barbarian eye Elliot sought an interview in order to deliver back Tinghae, and being desirous of seeking commercial intercourse he presented his statement of regulations, several points of which were to be deliberated upon, many of them being troublesome matters connected with trade. A great many of these points too were so embarrassing that it was necessary that their contradictory bearing should be pointed out. At that time the Kwangchow foo, the military officers and the hong merchants, all were in waiting at the said place (Tsze sze), and Paouchung, thoroughly understanding the barbarian language, was therefore ordered to interpret. On the nineteenth day, Keshen having gone to the Bocca Tigris to inspect the forts, and when he had arrived at Tow wan, Elliot again came to seek an interview. He earnestly besought that the whole of Hongkong should be given to him, and also at the same time brought forward several points touching residence and trade, to all of which he requested Keshen to affix his seals.—But Keshen withheld assent.

"On the twenty-eighth the said barbarians, hearing of the coming of our grand army, and supposing that so great a force must certainly be designed for attacking and exterminating them, were about commencing the attack themselves, and Keshen, being anxious for the safety of the Bogue, sent Paouchung to present a document in which it was stated to them that they could proceed to Hongkong to remain there for the time being, and ordering them to keep quiet, as the negotiations would be determined after an answer had arrived in reply to the clear memorial which had been made to the court. Paou chung was also ordered that if the barbarians did not manifest obedient tempers, then to take the document and bring it back. Paou chung, having seen the barbarians, and finding their designs to be murderous and wicked withheld, the document.

"On the first day of the second month, the barbarians attacked the fort of Shakok, and Keshen called troops to rescue it but could not. We, the ministers have examined (Keshen) on the whole of the foregoing charges, and at the close of the third examination Keshen could only tremble with fear and acknowledge his own unpardonable crimes. At the time he and the barbarian eye held their negotiations, he without delay fully delivered Hongkong over to the English for the time, not daring to deceive them nor persevering to receive the things they had to offer, but his entire policy was decidedly bad, and he now requests that we, the ministers, would on his account memorialize and implore that the celestial favor might be manifested in inflicting upon him the heaviest punishment."

Emperor's reply. On the sixteenth of the sixth month the imperial will was received as follows: "Let Keshen be remanded to the original judges of princes,

magnates, and ministers, that assembled as a Board of Punishment they may determine the sentence for his crimes and report accordingly. Respect this."

Farther report of the council. "In obedience to the above, we proceed to record our decision. Keshen when sent as a high commissioner to Canton to examine into and arrange the affairs of the barbarians should have applied the most attentive care and thorough ability and devised plans for the full settlement of every point. When the barbarian English became refractory towards his clear commands for arrangement, and manifested their wolfish dispositions, he ought straightway to have memorialized the court, requesting troops to be prepared in order that at an early day they might be exterminated. But he incoherently presented them a place to dwell at, and for the time being gave Hongkong to them, which is the excuse they (the English) give for taking possession of it. In all matters where it was necessary to guard and watch, he made no previous preparations, and consequently the barbarians have attacked and destroyed the forts in succession, and the very important place (the Bogue) cannot now be guarded. He has throughout been guilty of the greatest political errors, and it is in accordance with the laws that his case should be inquired into and deliberated upon, for it is owing to his not making previous preparations that we have lost our important passes, the city fortifications, and encampments. The law decrees imprisoment and decapitation, and we hereby sentence him to be beheaded, but to be imprisoned until after autumn and then to be executed.

"Paou chung is a criminal who formerly resided with barbarians, and clandestinely acted as a comprador, but there are other and additional charges of lawlessness against him, and accordingly we distinctly sentence him to receive additional punishment.

"All of us, the ministers in council assembled, having adjudged and deliberately settled the whole circumstances of the case, in accordance with the principles of reason, make our record and present it up to the throne that the imperial will may be received and recorded."

4. *Lin has been recalled* and ordered on to the Yellow river, which has rebelled and overflowed its banks, producing great destruction at the capital of Honan, laying it in ruins.

Kaefung foo, the capital, is situated in the midst of an extensive plain, four or five miles south from the river, and quite below its surface.

5. *Affairs at Canton* have continued undisturbed through the whole month, commercial business proceeding as usual, i. e., as those most interested will have it—'very badly.' The authorities seem anxious to preserve the peace in this province; they also seem desirous of making a shown of defenses. If left alone they will doubtless refrain from hostile acts. Nearly all the troops from the other provinces have left Canton, and a corps of native militia has been organized in its stead, numbering two or three thousand strong. Many of these, it is said, are robbers and pirates, and of course are no great favorites with the quiet people of the provincial city. The emperor has appointed a new commissioner, Tih-es-hun-poo, a Mantchou, who has arrived at Canton; he comes, it is supposed, not to make war, but to find out the truth regarding what has been done.

6. *Hongkong* seems to be gradually rising into notice. The number of Chinese now on the island is said to be no less than 15,000, three times what it was twelve months ago. A granite jail has been completed, and a court-house is hing erected. Sickness has greatly diminished; "and a carriage and pair with coachman, &c., have just arrived from Manila to show off on the new road."

Date Due

Ap 19 '45			
Ap 27 '45			
F 4 '46			